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PRICE TWO CENTS

NIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OLD CONVENTION IN DENVER AUG. 6 TO 15

Delegation From Boston
With Judge Hanson,
Leader of Order, Will
Start Aug. 2

OFFICE IN CONTEST

Plans for Extending Organization and Promoting Knowledge of Its Work Will Be Submitted

New England delegates to the twenty-seventh biennial convention of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias, to be held in Denver, Aug. 6-15, will leave Boston Friday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock p.m., in two palace cars attached to the Wolverine limited. The order now has 711,000 members.

Heading the party will be the present leader of the order, George M. Hanson of Calais, Me., a justice of the supreme court of Maine and supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Committeemen who are going, according to a list given out today include Judge E. G. Reynolds of Portland, chairman of the finance committee; George W. Penniman of Mattapan, chairman of the publicity committee; D. Sidney Woodworth of Fitchburg, chairman of the committee on ways and means; J. S. B. Clarke of Fall River, state of order; E. C. Plummer of Bath, insurance rules; John H. Maxwell of Livermore Falls, Me., military; Charles M. Corson, Duxbury, N. H., written work; Judge F. W. Beckford, Laconia, judiciary; Fred E. Phillips, Central Falls, R. I., state of order; John E. Bowen, Providence, warrants and charters; John T. Remington, Bennington, Vt., mileage, warrants, charters and review; Urban W. Brown, Orleans, Vt., necrology.

The Knights of Pythias is now the third largest fraternal organization in the western hemisphere, and every state, province and territory in North America will be represented. The officers include the following: The Rev. Joseph H. Spear, supreme prelate, Sewanee, Tenn.; Fred E. Wheaton, supreme keeper of records and seal, Minneapolis, Minn.; Thomas D. Meares, supreme master of exchequer, Wilmington, N. C.; Edward A. Horton, supreme master at arms, St. Thomas, Ont.; Harry A. Drachman, supreme inner guard, Tucson, Arizona; Henry M. Wadsworth, supreme outer guard, Philadelphia; Judge Henry P. Brown, past supreme chancellor, Cleburne, Texas.

Extension Considered

The extension of the order into foreign lands will also be considered. In addition to the lodges in the United States and Canada the order has, under the control of the supreme lodge, eight lodges in the Canal Zone, two in China, one in Cuba, six in the territory of Hawaii and one in the Philippines. The

(Continued on page seven, column one)

ARMY ADVANCES UPON NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA—Part of the army which is to attack New York city next month, has arrived here from Ft. Myer, Va.

It consists of batteries D and F of the third U. S. field artillery, and is on its way to Connecticut, where it will go into camp with other United States regulars and prepare for the maneuvers.

The batteries include 270 officers and men, 260 horses, 30 mules, 24 artillery carriages, eight field guns, six ammunition wagons, 12 escort wagons, battery wagon and store wagon. They are due in Danbury, Conn., on Aug. 8.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The torpedo boat destroyers of the Atlantic fleet claim to have defeated the Red fleet of battleships, consisting of the Florida, Delaware and Utah, in a mimic attack off Brenton's Reef lightship on Friday.

OFFICIALS OF K. OF P. SOON TO CONVENE



JOHN J. BROWN
Vandalia, Ill.



BEN. I. SALINGER
of Carroll, Ia.



BRIG. S. YOUNG
Ada, O.

REGULARS PLAN TO DEFEAT WOOL BILL; SHARP CONTEST SEEN

WASHINGTON—Plans to defeat revision of the wool tariff are being laid by the regular Republicans.

It has been agreed among the regular Republicans that three conferees, instead of five, should be named. If the regulars have their way these will be Senators Penrose and Cullom, or Lodge, with Senator Simmons of North Carolina, as the Democratic member. This established the program for the Senate conferees to put up a sham battle and at last yield to the House. The Senate Democrats would have to support a decision favorable to their partisans of the coordinate branch. Enough regular Republicans senators would absent themselves to give the Democrats a majority.

Then the Democratic House bill for revision of wool and woolen rates would go to the President. It would be easier for him to veto that than a compromise. While he has given no word today as to what he plans, the Republicans are taking it for granted that he will veto.

But Democrats and progressive Republicans who passed the La Follette bill control the Senate and are aware of the plans afoot. Senator La Follette says he will set upon the appointment of the same conferees as served on the same bill last August. They were Penrose, Cullom, La Follette, Bailey and Simmons.

ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS YUAN'S NEW CABINET

NEW YORK—The Chinese assembly has approved with one exception the selection of cabinet ministers made by President Yuan Shih Kai, according to cable advices to the New York Herald.

The new members are: Chou Hsueh-shi,

minister of finance; Hsu Shih-ying, minister of justice; Fan Yuan-lien, minister of education; Chen Cheng-hsien, minister of agriculture, and Chu Chih-chien, minister of communications.

TAX VALUES ARE INCREASED
ABERDEEN, Wash.—Tax values in Chehalis county will exceed \$31,500,000 this year over last, by reason of the cruise of the timber holdings lately compiled under the direction of the county.

INSISTS ON ALASKAN SENATE
WASHINGTON—The House territories committee considered the Alaska civil government bill Friday and refused to agree to the Senate's elimination of the proposed Alaskan Senate.

Satisfactory results are following the use of the Monitor's Free Want Pages. You can get a position or find a capable employee by advertising your wants on these pages for six days without cost with the privilege of renewal.

See page 2 for further information.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....4c

"LOYAL" EMPLOYEES OPPOSED TO TERMS GIVEN "L" STRIKERS

Carmen Who Stood by Company Call It Unfair to Let Unionists Return With Old Ratings

INQUIRY CONTINUES

Loyal employees of the Elevated, it is reported, are now protesting against the return of the strikers at their old ratings thereby setting the men back who have stayed with the company, a point which both the Elevated officials and the strikers agreed to leave to the state board of arbitration in the tentative peace plan.

While a petition to this effect was being circulated by the loyal workers, some of the claim agents of the Elevated railway and attaches of the business office testified at today's short session of the grand jury, which is hearing charges of perjury and coercion preferred against officials and employees of the company at the hearings before the board of arbitration. After a one-hour session court adjourned until Monday, when William A. Bancroft, president of the company, will probably testify.

By Tuesday, when it is expected that the grand jury investigation will be concluded, striking employees will be back on cars if they ratify at their mass meeting in Faneuil hall tonight the terms of settlement.

The last move to end the seven weeks' strike will be taken at a meeting of the Elevated directors on Monday, when it is expected that the agreement entered into tentatively will be approved. Belief in this outcome is strong in view of the fact that all the terms of the agreement were framed in intervals of consultation with President Bancroft at Friday's conference.

Mayor Fitzgerald was communicated with at Falmouth today by James H. Vahey, counsel for the striking employees of the Boston Elevated railway, to the effect that the Elevated officials objected to the service of the mayor as one of the members of the board of arbitration on the points at issue between the men and the road, and desired John Adams Aiken, chief justice of the superior court to be the third member.

Mayor Fitzgerald was agreeable to the change and said that while he appreciated the confidence placed in him by the men who had won such a notable victory he was "perfectly willing not to serve. He hoped that prompt action would follow the appointment of the three men whose duties would be of such an important character.

While the terms of settlement are considered a victory for the men the Elevated will not fully unionize their road, but will operate it on the "open-shop" plan.

According to the tentative agreement the men are to return to work and the board of arbitration will determine when and how they shall go back and also pass on the reinstatement of men charged with violence during the strike.

The company agrees not to discriminate against the members of the union and in future disputes the difficulties will be submitted to a board of arbitration.

The agreement came as the result of the efforts of Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald, who have held a series of eight conferences this week with committees from the strikers and the Elevated.

The settlement is looked upon with satisfaction by the strikers. The Boston Central Labor Union leaders have cancelled all plans for a special meeting of the union for tomorrow at which time the question of calling a general strike on Monday was to have been voted on.

Governor Foss expresses himself as satisfied and Mayor Fitzgerald is equally well pleased.

GERMAN SANGERFEST ALL READY TO OPEN

(By the United Press)

NUREMBERG, Germany—Forty thousand music lovers from all over the world, including many Americans, gathered today for the fiftieth German national sangerfest, which opens here this evening. Such was the rush of visitors that even schools and public halls have been turned into dormitories.

For the concert a special hall with 8500 square yards of floor space, has been erected. Delegates are in attendance from 5655 sangerbunds, representing a membership of 827,000. Thirty-five bands have been engaged for tomorrow's parade. The city spent \$100,000 on decorations.

The chorus of 15,000 singers to be heard Monday is the largest ever brought together. Six hundred and fifty German-Americans are included, prominent among whom are the representatives of the Brooklyn Sangerbund.

WAKEFIELD SHOOT TO BE COMPETED BY SCORE OF COMPANIES

This will be a big shooting day at the Bay State range in Wakefield, 23 companies of the organized militia of the state being on the range for the annual test shoots, which are prescribed this year for the purpose of picking the regimental teams for the annual tricolor shoot this fall. In today's shoot there will be nine companies of the eighth regiment, six from the fifth and the eight companies of the naval brigade.

Contrary to the general view of all economists and of all civilized nations the public has thought it judicious to take sugar from the list as a revenue producer. The theory of free sugar as embodied in the House bill would appear to have been that if the sugar duty were removed the entire benefit would come to the consumer.

Democratic senators forming the minority of the Senate finance committee today filed a report on a substitute for the House sugar bill which they have agreed to support.

Democrats and progressives united again in the Senate on Friday night and by a vote of 36 to 18 passed the Democratic excise tax bill, extending the present tax on corporations to the business of individuals, private firms and corporations. Attached to the measure, also by the aid of Republican votes, were amendments for the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity law and the fixing of a \$2 per ton tariff on print paper; and for the establishment of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission.

The excise measure would levy upon all persons, firms or corporations an annual tax equal to 1 per cent of net income in excess of \$5000.

TAX ON SUGAR PAID BY LUXURY BUYERS SAYS SENATOR LODGE

WASHINGTON—With the progressive Republican-Democratic coalition still holding good it was generally conceded when the Senate met today under an agreement to vote on the Democratic free sugar bill before nightfall that the measure would be carried in an amended form. The Senate Democrats will not support a straight free sugar bill but will endorse drastic cuts in the present tariff.

The measure provides for free raw sugar, abolishes the duties standard of color and the differentials. It is a companion piece in a legislative way to the excise bill passed by the Senate last night. Because free sugar means a big cut in revenues the Democrats planned the excise bill to create a governmental income covering the deficit caused by free sugar.

The Republican attack on the sugar bill was led by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. He declared that the well-considered opinion of the world held that a nation should be independent in the production of sugar and asserted that with a few more years of protection the United States would be in this position. Every civilized nation today imposes a tax on sugar, Senator Lodge asserted.

"The tax is paid by those best able to pay because they are the purchasers of the many articles of luxury into the composition of which sugar enters."

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CROWDS VIEWING BOSTON'S NEW PETS



Pink-legged flamingoes, white Chinese peacocks, ducks and cranes are shown in the foreground; black German swans and India crown cranes in the middle distance and flapwing white pelicans and cranes in the back of the aviary at Franklin park.

Birds of Distant Climes Are Objects of Interest at Franklin Park Zoo



NEW PARTY IN FIRST CONVENTION READY TO DECLARE PRINCIPLES

Leaders Decide Not to Formulate Platform Until After the National Meeting at Chicago Next Week

WOOD IS TO PRESIDE

Among the Important Items of Business Is Election of 18 Presidential Electors for Theodore Roosevelt

Prior to convening for the first state convention of the new Progressive party in Faneuil hall today it was decided by the leaders of the organization not to try to formulate a platform now but to draw up a declaration of principles that will inform the voters for what the new party stands. As in the case of candidates for the Progressive state ticket it was decided to leave the preparation of the platform until after the national Progressive convention on Aug. 5.

The convention will be called to order by Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, chairman of the committee on organization.

Following is the program outlined for the first part of the convention:

Prayer by the Rev. Alfred E. Wright of East Boston.

Five minute speech by Mr. Wood.

Nomination of Frederick Fosdick of Fitchburg for permanent chairman of the convention.

Ten minute speech by Mr. Fosdick on "Need of Third Party."

Nomination of Kenneth H. Damren as clerk.

Nomination of the following committee on nominations: James P. Magenis, Dorchester; Charles S. Bird, Walpole; William N. Osgood, Lowell; Richard W. Child, Cohasset; Lester W. Jenney of Mattapoisett; Dr. C. S. Millet, Brockton; Ernest E. Smith, Boston.

Appointment of a committee of five for the nomination of presidential electors as follows: Charles Burnham, Worcester; Willet Casey, Dorchester; Stephen E. French, Athol; Arthur W. Glines, Somerville; Bancroft Abbott, Watertown.

Appointment of the following committee of five for nomination of delegates to the Progressive national convention in Chicago: Daniel Callahan, Charlestown; F. T. Fuller, Walpole; D. D. Gorton, Wrentham; Fred Notman, Canton; Phillip M. Rioux.

Reports of committees.

Among the more important items of business is the election of 18 presidential electors for Theodore Roosevelt to be placed on the Massachusetts ballot. Thirty-six delegates and an equal number of alternates for the national convention also will be chosen.

Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard and former Congressman Lewis D. Apsley of Hudson, will make addresses. It is expected that Lawrence G. Brooks of Boston will be chosen secretary of the convention.

Matthew Hale and Arthur D. Hill are away on vacation and are not expected to return for the meeting.

MALDEN EXPLOITING CLEAN JOURNALISM

Malden's board of trade has adopted resolutions commending clean journalism and agreeing to place advertising only in such newspapers. Advertising in programs and on billboards will no longer be done by any of the board of trade members.

The first steps for clean journalism were taken when local merchants adopted resolutions agreeing to omit all but newspaper and magazine advertising.

Mayor George L. Farrell spoke in favor of clean journalism, telling of the influence which a reliable newspaper exerts in a community and citing examples of such papers throughout the state. The matter of truthful advertising was touched on by J. T. Day, vice-president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Day commanding the newspapers which carried reliable advertising. He characterized honest advertising as important a matter as honest news-giving.

BROOKLINE CARS ARE DIVERTED

New heavy 9-inch rails are being laid at the junction of Huntington and Massachusetts avenues. All Brookline Village cars have been temporarily diverted and are now running down Huntington avenue to Dartmouth street and then to Columbus avenue.

During the construction of the work the west rail on Huntington avenue is used by both inbound and outbound cars.

Send your "Want" ad to 

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

THIS DAY

"T'ween all the summers that have been,
And all the years to be,
This golden day comes smiling in,
To bring their best to me.
The love-wreathed memories, so fond,
I've gathered on my way,
And all the hopes that lie beyond,
Are mine, all mine, this day."

The yesterdays, so good and kind,
The mornings, all so fair,
Like roses in a garland twined,
The morning's bough shall wear.
My breast with exaltation swells
And to my soul I say:
"Go lift the world with strength that
dwells
Within these arms, this day!"

The editors who call Mr. Bryan a back number do him an injustice, since he is three back numbers—1896, 1900 and 1908—all in one, and with a host of admirers who insist that the series is not yet completed.

UNDoubtedly
One ray of truth shines like a star
From out this humble rhyme:
A half a loaf is better, far,
Than "loafing" all the time.

The American buffalo or bison having become so nearly extinct, the government is preparing to issue neat little nickel medallions representing the animal, copies of which will be offered at five cents apiece. Persons who may tire of the souvenirs will be permitted to exchange them for groceries or streetcar fares.

PROVING IT
Yes, "time is money," it is not,
And truly to fill this rhyme,
We'll say of cash you need a lot
To have much of a time.

The buffalo that is to appear on the new five-cent piece is, in fact, a true bison instead. Perhaps we may learn to spell it *bu-son*.

EXPERT OPINION

Silas—Reuben, you've been to our nation's capital and seen the White House; tell me, isn't the President's cabinet, we hear so much about, a pretty fine piece of furniture?

Reuben—I don't remember of seeing it when I was there, but I reckon it must be something of the same style as the nation's weather bureau.

Westward the star of empire takes its way." But how long will it be before a President of the United States shall establish the nation's "summer capital" within sight of the Pacific?

CONSIDERING
Yes, Homer's verse is not so bad,
In fact, it's clever, very,
Considering in his day they had
No rhyming dictionary.

He's likely to haul up against a wall or tree or fence,
Is the automobile driver when he doesn't use "horse sense."

DISHEARTENING
Men who write funny things to sell,
It truly must provoke,
When they offer a few to an editor who
Just cannot take a joke.

Yet it hardly seems probable that the striking New Bedford cotton weavers who manufactured their grievances out of whole cloth.

MAIL CONTRACTS SIGNED
WASHINGTON—Two new ocean contracts for service between New York and Venezuela were signed Friday by Postmaster-General Hitchcock. Both were with the Atlantic & Caribbean Steam Navigation Company for 10 years. One contract provides for the transportation of mails from New York to Maracaibo. The second contract is for the transportation of the mails to Puerto Cabello.

AT THE THEATERS
BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—Nance O'Neil in "Magda."
NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—Bunty pulls the strings.
GOLDE—"Dinner 600."
ALONE—"The Rose Maid."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
PLAISIR—"Bought and Paid for."
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO
GIAND—"Oscar 600."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

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Street.....

City..... State.....

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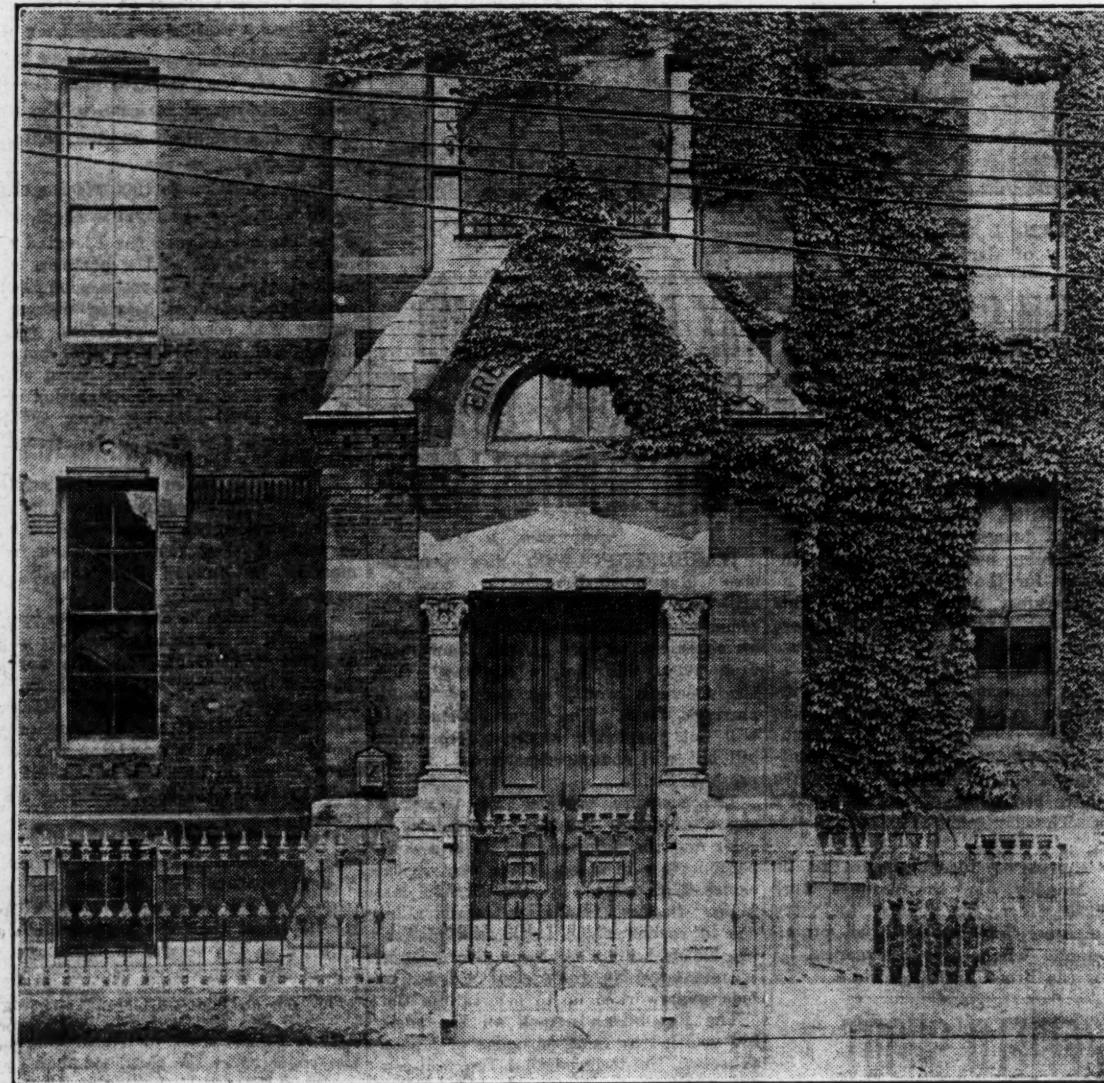
State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

DOORWAY OF THE LOWELL SCHOOL



Entrance to Jamaica Plain grammar school is given Gothic effect by gable form above and luxuriant growth of ivy clinging to walls and windows

**CANADA WILL BECOME
GREATEST DEMOCRACY
SAYS CHICAGO EXPERT**

In some of Boston's theaters a man can laugh in his sleeve all he wants to, but he cannot laugh in his shirt sleeves. He must wear a coat.

NATURALLY
The lambs that caper through the glen
No doubt will have to own
That they feel rather "sheepish" when
They find themselves full grown.

Boston's baseball teams appear to stand a good chance to win both a pennant and a "booby" prize. The American League team seems as determined to stay at the top as the National team does to stay at the foot.

MISNOMER
Teacher—Yes, Johnnie, in the President's cabinet the secretaryship that looks after our army is called the war portfolio.

Johnnie—I don't see why they call it portfolio. It seems to me that "scrap" book would be a better name.

**GREAT NORTHERN
FAVORS OIL FOR
FUEL IN ENGINES**

TACOMA, Wash.—"Oil as fuel is rapidly solving the problem of hauling freight over the Cascades and will eventually eliminate the question of competing with the water grade into Portland," said a railroad contractor recently to a Tribune representative. "Better time is made, heavier loads are hauled and long hours for train crews are becoming a thing of the past. It is only a question of time when all the trans-continental roads will take up the oil question."

"The substitution of oil for coal on locomotives is practically an accomplished fact for the entire system as far east as Whitefish, Mont. I am of the opinion that oil-burning locomotives will be used over the entire route to St. Paul before they are through."

"Assurances have been received from the Standard Oil Company and the Union Oil Company, the two largest distributors in California, that a supply of oil is in sight sufficient to last 50 years."

With Gothic effect, a gable end rises above the entrance to the Lowell grammar school in Center street, Jamaica Plain. The date of erection—1847—is carved on the stone arch over the semi-circular light just below the gable.

Single-stone columns with Corinthian caps and molded bases, in little recesses, flank the doorway. A stone belt course ties in with the lintel which tops the doorway with a slight rise and is chamfer moulded on the lower edge.

The base of the entrance batters out and the slate roof has a sharp pitch. Both leaves of the doorway are somewhat deeply paneled. A growth of ivy adds to the hint of the Gothic in architecture.

Expressing appreciation of the hospitality of the cities visited on the tour, Mr. Gore tells with enthusiasm of the economic and governmental conditions observed in Canadian territory.

"On the question of reciprocity, however, the feeling is divided. The provinces we have visited favored reciprocity as proposed by the United States and a majority of the citizens of these provinces still favor it because of the increased prices it is anticipated would be received for cereals. But in those cities such as Calgary and Medicine Hat, where the facilities for manufacturing are at hand, the sentiment is against it."

Referring to prospective trade of the United States in the Canadian northwest, the report says: "This trade will necessarily increase only as the cost of production in this country may be so lowered as to permit the sale of the products at a profit, after the payment of the high duty imposed by Canada."

There will be no discrimination against firms in the United States, provided their prices and qualities are satisfactory.

Mr. Gore says

"The cities, with the exception of Winnipeg, Regina, Medicine Hat and Moose Jaw, are considerably in advance of the territory upon which they depend, and there will probably come a period of inactivity in the work of city building while the surrounding country is being developed."

"There are many opportunities for profitable investments in the agricultural lands."

"The disposition of Canadians seems

**WHEELING CAR LINES
BEING ABSORBED BY
OUTSIDE CONCERN**

WHEELING, W. Va.—Traction deals are under way here which will take

out of local hands the ownership of the street railway lines in Wheeling and vicinity. J. S. and W. S. Kuhn, of Pittsburgh, principal owners of the West Penn Railways Company, are buying the

Wheeling Traction lines radiating to all cities and towns north, south and west for an average distance of 20 miles. The stock is being turned in by holders at

120. It is believed that this deal means a radical realignment of the plan of a Pittsburgh to Wheeling electric.

Entirely independent of the Wheeling Traction deal is the sale of the City & Elm Grove Railway, which owns a line

in the city and a branch extending

through the populous Wheeling Creek valley to the Pennsylvania state line in West Alexander, together with rights of way to and beyond Claysville, Pa. The purchasers are the West Virginia Traction & Electric Company, a West Virginia corporation whose principal stockholders are New York financiers. They

have acquired the properties of the Public Utilities Company of Morgantown.

It is the intention of the new company to construct a line from West Alexander, Pa., to Morgantown, W. Va., via Washington, Pa.

The property will be taken over by the West Penn Company Aug. 1 of the present year. Surveys are being made for a high-tension power transmission line connecting with the West Penn Company's lines at Washington, Pa.

The Wheeling Traction Company controls and operates interurban lines traversing the vicinity of Wheeling. The company operates 60,42 miles of track and has 130 cars serving a population of approximately 150,000 people. It

shows annual gross earnings more than \$1,000,000 and is paying dividends of 5 per cent. Work will be begun connecting the two systems.

to be to buy first from their own manufacturers and dealers, and then trade

wherever greatest advantage is to be

found, whether in England, Germany,

the United States or elsewhere. Other

things being equal, the Canadians seem

disposed to buy from us rather than

from countries beyond the sea."

**CALIFORNIA LOSES \$400,000
BY COURT RULING ON TAX**

SAN FRANCISCO—In the recent decision of the supreme court in the corporation tax case, the state of California is confronted with a deficit of \$400,000 in its budget, says the Examiner.

Through the ruling of the court in the case of Mulford against Curry no corporation or company transacting an interstate business can hereafter be compelled to pay an annual fee to the California authorities.

The deficit has not yet come officially before the state board of equalization. If this loss of revenue is to be permanent, the board can and must act between now and the first Monday in September. It is charged with the duty of making up any deficit from any cause in each biennial budget of the Legislature.

Attorney-General Webb said that after a review of the decision he could only see one course to pursue and that was to ask for a rehearing. He was not prepared to speak publicly as to the grounds on which a petition for a rehearing would be asked.

The court held that the California law clearly violated the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. The United States reserves to itself the power to regulate commerce between the

states. It considers the field solely its own. The state supreme court therefore decided that in levying any fee or tax on a company engaged in interstate business or commerce, California was enroaching on a province it had no right to and must retire.

"The decision is a most interesting one," said Attorney-General Webb, "and all the state can do now is to ask for a rehearing. If that is denied, the loss of the revenue from these fees will be permanent. The tax was never legally fought until this case arose while Charles Curry was secretary of state. He demanded a fee from a corporation which desired to enter California. It refused to pay the fee and the court upheld the legality of its action.

"The income from this source for each biennial budget for some years past has amounted in the aggregate to about \$400,000. We have just entered upon the last year of the present legislative budget. So, under the decision, the state is losing \$400,000 of the revenue it counted upon. The state board of equalization will have to make up any deficit from the income of the state. The court held that the California law clearly violated the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. The United States reserves to itself the power to regulate commerce between the

**PERE MARQUETTE
ORDERS NEW RAILS**

DETROIT, Mich.—Improvements which are being made along the lines of the Pere Marquette railroad under direction of the receivers, Frank W. Blair of this city, Dudley E. Waters of Grand Rapids and Newman Erb, New York, are not limited to the work under way or contemplated in Michigan.

The receivers have placed an order for 2500 tons of 85-pound rails which will be substituted for lighter steel on the Canadian division of the Pere Marquette.

We extend to all Travelers and Tourists a Special Invitation to visit our Jewelry Store while in Boston whether they wish to purchase or not. Stowell's is the oldest Jewelry Firm in New England, having been in business over 90 years.

The store is light, cool and airy, and its superb displays of handsome jewelry make an interesting exhibit from which to select gifts to take home.

Our stock is exceptionally varied and includes the finest of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry, Watches, Gold Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Leather Goods, etc., and a very interesting line of Novelties and Art Goods.

Ask to see our line of Watch Bracelets (the latest novelty) also our Armenian, Coral and famous Abalone Pearl Jewelry.

A. Stowell & Co., Inc.
24 Winter St., Boston
Jewellers for 90 Years

**WILDEY
SAVINGS
BANK**

52 Boylston St., Boston

Money deposited on or before

AUGUST 15

Will draw interest from that date.

BIRTHDAY CARDS

With choice and unique sentiments, and clever decorations.

DAMON'S 7 Pemberton Sq.

(Off Scollay Sq.)

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

Books on Nature Study

W. B. Clarke Co.

26 & 28 Tremont St

PLAN A \$3,000,000 BRIDGE
PADUCAH, Ky.—With settlement of the damage suit of the Salem Box & Basket Company of Metropolis, Ill., against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, actual work on the new \$3,000,000 bridge across the Ohio river may start.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING AS SEEN IN ELECTIONS UNDER COLORADO PLAN

Grand Junction Method Eliminates Party Designations; Also Obviating the Primary—Majority Choice Becomes Possible Regardless of Number of Candidates

FACTS REVEALED BY WORKING SYSTEM

So great has the general interest become in the preferential voting plan, what it means and whether it is fulfilling expectations when adopted, that an article prepared by one who has carefully studied the system and its workings, which is published in the July issue of the *National Municipal Review*, seems worthy of more general inspection. It is reproduced in part today. Details of the Grand Junction plan, applied in Colorado, are taken up, and it is complimented highly and contrasted with the old methods now in use elsewhere.

By REGINALD MOTT HULL
Cambridge, Massachusetts

THE preferential system of voting is no new thing. For some years students of government have advocated some simple method which would eliminate the primary election, and allow the voters automatically to get behind an acceptable candidate. Methods of cumulative voting and other plans of preferential voting have been suggested, but it remained for Hon. James W. Bucklin of Grand Junction, Colo., to devise one which was easily administered and which enabled the voter to express his will.

Proceeding upon the Grand Junction plan as a model, Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University and others recently drafted a charter for Cambridge which passed the Massachusetts Legislature and only narrowly failed of adoption by the people of Cambridge upon referendum. The preferential system is believed, however, to have been the chief cause for the hearty support of the strongest backers of this charter, and to have met the opposition of none but those who were opposed to the charter on other grounds. It had the support of practically all the non-political leaders of local public sentiment and the open opposition of none whose standpoint or doctrinaire bias had not been previously well established. Voters at first were inclined to think preferential voting complicated, but this impression was readily dispelled by making mock elections illustrating the system a regular feature of charter meetings. Spokane, influenced by the favor which preferential voting had received in Cambridge, as well as by its success in Grand Junction, adopted a charter of the same kind and held its first election under it, March 7, 1911, and Pueblo, Colo., a near neighbor of Grand Junction, has followed suit.

In order to understand some of the advantages of the preferential system, the evils which it eradicates should be briefly enumerated. The primary was at first abused in the same way that the caucus was by members of one party voting in the primary of the opposite party. With the primary held on the same day, in the same place, with the voter required to announce his party, this evil was stopped; but another disadvantage followed, namely, that the voter was not able to support good men on the tickets of both parties. The inexpediency of this is apparent. The average voter who takes part in the primary is a party man. That is the kind of a voter that is surest to come out. The machine thus has an advantage. Independents are deterred from participation in the primary by the necessity of appearing as party men. Moreover, if half the voters come out for the primary it is considered a satisfactory number. That vote is divided approximately equally between the two parties; a majority of that half nominates. The candidates, therefore, are likely to be machine men, nominated by a small minority, and all of them unacceptable to the majority of all the voters. In other words, the voter on election day must choose between nominees of mere political machines. The preferential system of voting, in conjunction with the short ballot, nomination by a few petitioners, and the elimination of party designations puts an end to the primary and its attendant evils.

The Plan Explained

In the method of voting proposed in Cambridge, any 50 voters could secure a place on the final ballot for the name of their nominee for any elective office. Election is by the city at large, to a highly paid, conspicuous position for a three-year term, with no party designation, no primary, and after the first year, with never more than two offices in the city council to be filled annually. Every candidate stands on his own feet, no boss dictates who shall, or shall not run. The man who can survive this test must win on his own merit and not merely drift into office on a party label unknown to most of his fellow citizens. The preferential ballot enables the voters of the city on one election to arrive at a majority choice irrespective of the number of candidates, provided there is any one in the list of candidates acceptable to a majority. If there is none such in the list it is obviously not the fault of the preferential ballot. Besides we get the next best thing and the only thing possible with such a list of nominees, a legitimate plurality election; i. e., a plurality election based on a full and free expression of choice by the voters in place of the customary one in which a voter with only one choice must vote against all the candidates but one, though there may be several excellent names in the list.

Beware of the man who tells of an absolute majority system. There is no such thing. What goes by that name is always something, which merely

Seattle plan, that of second elections, there would have resulted a bitter contest between Upper and Bannister, neither of whom had a majority of the people behind them.

The second election in Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 7, 1911, resulted:

FOR COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE AND SUPPLIES

	First	Second	Third	choice	choice	Total
(P)—Edward J. Olson, out first	207	912	..	1219		
(P)—John V. Beck, elected	1405	227	..	1632		
(R)—John R. Wentworth	1123	114	..	1237		
(R)—L. E. Blackstone	1174	119	52	1345		
(P)—W. W. Goodman, out second	330	558	278	1106		
(P)—J. A. Thompson, elected	1011	326	81	1418		
(P)—S. J. Scoville, out first	255	513	488	1256		
Total vote cast	2936					

chooses off candidates by a primary election or by dropping low men as in some of the older preferential systems and forcing an appearance of majority for what in fact is only a plurality candidate. A man is no true majority candidate unless in a free and open field and with full range of choice by the voter he has the support of the majority. No system of voting will make up for a lack of acquaintance or support. We must, in a word, either have a majority man among the nominees, or put up with a plurality choice in fact, if not in form. The modern preferential ballot is arranged like the ordinary Australian ballot except that instead of one column for crosses there are three provided, headed "first choice," "second choice," and "other choices" respectively. The voter places a cross in the first column after the name of his first choice for that office, and in the second column after the name of his second choice. If there are others acceptable, and still others quite undesirable, the voter will place a cross after all the other acceptable men in the third column. This means that he not only has the opportunity to vote for all the good men, but also thus against all the undesirable ones. If some candidate polls a majority of all the votes in the first column, he is elected. Failing that, the first and second choice votes are added together. The candidate, now highest, wins, if he has a majority. If no man can command a majority of the firsts and seconds, meaning that there are a number of nearly equally desirable candidates, the choices in the third column are now added in. The highest man then wins, whether he has a majority or not—for he is the man on the list behind whom the greatest number of voters are found to have gathered after each has specified all whom he cares to support. This will always result in a majority selection unless the list of candidates happens to contain no one on whom the majority can freely and automatically unite—a condition clearly not due to the system of voting.

Under our present system the voter can vote for but one man whatever the number of good or bad candidates, and the chances are that the undesirable man will win, because the machine can prevent the scattering of its vote among a lot of nominees whereas, if the citizens had a real opportunity for free expression a large majority might have gotten together behind some independent candidate. For instance, one man was elected mayor of a Massachusetts city about a year ago by 1800 votes out of 7200; the 5400 other votes being divided nearly equally among four other candidates. The primary partisan system to prevent such mishaps has to choke off, in the interest of harmony, desirable candidates, in order not to risk a party defeat through a split ticket. Then the irony of it is that after the citizen has been deprived of the opportunity of voting for any but machine candidates, blame for the failure of the present system is attributed to the fact that some abstain from voting in the final election! The present system necessitates the expenditure of large sums of money and a great deal of time and energy to be nominated or elected. Under the preferential system no money or time need be expended in campaigns. A man can be elected on his reputation as is shown by the fact that the president of the Chamber of Commerce was elected to the Spokane city council during his absence from the city.

Grand Junction Elections

The result of the first election for commissioner of public affairs in Grand Junction, Nov. 2, 1909, is given as follows:

	First	Second	Third	Choice	Choices	Total
W. H. Bannister	409	148	145	733		
N. A. Lough	90	231	328	639		
E. R. Lutes	41	114	88	243		
E. M. Scoville	220	357	326	912		
Others	382	293	396	1051		
Total	1,700	1,231	1,326			

Mr. Bannister and Mr. Lutes were the anti-charter and minority candidates, others the pro-charter and majority candidates.

Omitting reference to an unessential detail in the Grand Junction practise, that of "dropping the low man"—a complication not likely to be widely adopted, without influence on this result, the decision was drawn from the foregoing figures, according to the principles just stated, as follows:

There being no majority in first choice, the firsts and seconds were added together. Then the leading candidate, Bannister, provided he had had a majority, would have won.

There being no majority by combined firsts and seconds, the first, second and other choices were added together, and Todd, the candidate then leading, won.

Under the usual system the minority would have beaten the majority and elected Bannister.

Under the Des Moines-Los Angeles or

tion to the Grand Junction result should be mentioned. It seems incredible that it should influence anybody, but the politicians make it a serviceable talking point among their followers. They say: "There were 3305 votes cast against Todd at Grand Junction and only 1051 for him and he ought not to have won." Of course, the absurdity of this contention can be seen from the fact that there were only 1847 voters in the entire city of whom 1051 had expressed their preference for Todd. Moreover, even granting as a concession to this type of mind for argument's sake that there were 3305 votes against Todd, there were even more against each of the other candidates—"3617 against" Bannister, the favorite of those who argue this way, to 739 for him. The fact is there were only 794 voters (the difference between Todd's total vote and the total number of voters) who did not want Todd for mayor, and of the 1155 who put in a first-choice vote for a pro-charter candidate, 1051 voters automatically came to agreement on Todd.

Another advantage of the preferential system is drawn from this election in Grand Junction. Campaigns will be carried on with less mud-slinging than in former days. Every decent candidate will bid for the second and third choices of the friends of the other candidates by abstaining from unjust criticisms. But if there is a sharp line between enforcement and non-enforcement of law, or any other definite issue of good and bad government, all the candidates of each class will freely criticize those of the other class. Such lines will be sharply drawn. Probably each side will be able to find two or three or more candidates in the list who will adequately represent its point of view. The majority will be able automatically to get behind some man who commands their confidence. Ballots cannot readily be spoiled. If a man marks more than one choice for any one man, only the highest of them is counted, and he does not lose his vote for that man. If a voter marks first choices for two men that means that he does not show which of the two he prefers and each receives one second choice. If he marks more than two first or second choices, those votes are credited in the "other choices." Whatever preferences the voter unmistakably expresses will be counted. Any one drafting a charter along the lines of the Cambridge charter ought to consult the *Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts, 1911*, chapter 531, especially sections 48 to 53, inclusive.

At the general municipal election held in Spokane, Wash., on March 7, the following instructions were officially given: To vote for any person, mark a cross [X] in a square to the right of the name. Vote first choice for five candidates, or ballot will be void. Second and third choice is not compulsory. Vote only five first choices, and only five second choices. Vote as many third choices as you wish. Vote your first choices in the first column. Vote your second choices in the second column. Vote in the third column for all the other candidates whom you wish to support. Do not vote more than one choice for any one candidate as only the one choice will count. All distinguishing marks make the ballot void.

If you wrongly mark, tear, or deface this ballot, return it and obtain another from the election officers. The Grand Junction system of preferential voting is devised for the sole purpose of protecting the rights of the majority in the election of officers. Our worst evils in city government have come from the ease with which selfish minorities have been able to control.

There is but one thing which a majority of the citizens want and that is efficient business-like administration of the city's business, and responsiveness to the popular will whether it be for retrenchment or expansion. Elections reflecting the will of the majority can be attained by direct and easy nominations, the elimination of the primary and by the preferential system of voting. Responsiveness to the people is secured partly by these and partly by the initiative, referendum and recall. Of course, neither the preferential system nor any other system of voting, by itself alone, will bring about the best government, although the lack of it may prevent the best results. Neither will a combination of these and other good features insure good government if the people are apathetic to their own best interest. But the preferential system, direct legislation and other modern ideas will make it reasonably easy for citizens to get the best government of which they are capable. More than this no form of government can do.

EARNINGS GROW IN POSTOFFICE AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—From the Philadelphia postoffice a profit of \$4,423,942.58 was turned over to the postoffice department at Washington in the last 12 months, according to a statement issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, says the *North American*. This sum is the largest earned at the office since its establishment. Gross receipts for the year were \$7,536,299.51.

Last year 670,785 special delivery letters were received, as against 622,430 in the previous year, an increase of 48,346. In the same time the increase in letters registered here was 22,415.

Money-order transactions for the year numbered 2,791,893, involving the handling of \$32,199,913.73. That is an increase of 66,758 transactions, involving the handling of \$112,001.88 additional money. In the nine months since the postal savings depository has been established \$601,733.20 has been handled by that department. There have been 6586 accounts opened at the local office, and a total of 14,580 deposits made on them.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale

During the last four weeks Chandler & Co. have held a number of Special Sales, for which they made large purchases of new merchandise. These sales were unusually successful as the merchandise was of fine quality and the prices unusually low. The original purchases are now all incomplete, and whatever is left is in odd quantities and broken lots. These now go into the Clearance Sale with the original reduced prices still further reduced.

Many values cannot be advertised, but the following illustrate the price conditions throughout the store next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday:

Ladies' Wool Suits.	Value 25.00 and 30.00. For.....	8.50
Ladies' Lingerie Dresses.	Value 40.00. For.....	15.00
Ladies' Lingerie Dresses.	Value 45.00. For.....	22.50
Ladies' Afternoon Dresses.	Value 55.00. For.....	18.50
Ladies' Evening Dresses.	Value 65.00. For.....	22.50
Ladies' Dancing Frocks.	Value 35.00. For.....	15.00
French Serge Dresses.	Value 25.00. For.....	15.00
Ladies' Voile Dresses.	Value 22.50. For.....	10.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses.	Value 15.00. For.....	7.50
Ladies' Pique Dresses.	Value 10.00. For.....	5.00
Ladies' Ratine Dresses.	Value 7.50. For.....	4.00
Ladies' Rep and Tissue Dresses.	Value 5.00. For.....	3.00
Children's Tub Dresses.	Value 3.95. For.....	2.95
Ladies' Linen Suits.	Value 25.00. For.....	12.50
Ladies' Rep Skirts.	Value 4.00. For.....	2.50
Misses' Coats.	Value 18.50. For.....	10.00
Women's Silk Coats.	Value 35.00. For.....	15.00
Misses' Cloth Suits.	Value 18.50. For.....	8.75
Misses' Linen Suits.	Value 16.50. For.....	7.50
Silk Kimonos.	Value 10.00. For.....	4.95
Messaline Silk Petticoats.	Value 3.00. For.....	1.95
Ladies' Tub Petticoats.	Value 2.00. For.....	.95
Ladies' Bathing Suits.	Value 5.50. For.....	3.95
Ladies' Lingerie Waists.	Value 3.00. For.....	1.95
Ladies' Windsor Ties.	Value .50. For.....	.25
Ladies' Hand Embroidered Jabots.	Value 2.95. For.....	.95
Hand Made French Waists.	Value 10.00. For.....	5.00
Children's Undervests.	Value .35. For.....	.10
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs.	Value .25. For.....	.16
Folding Umbrellas.	Value 5.00. For.....	3.00
Batiste Robes, semi-made.	Value 7.50. For.....	2.95
Hand Embroidered Waist Patterns.	Value 3.50. For.....	.95
Jeweled Hat Pins.	Value 1.00. For.....	.50
Cowhide Traveling Bags.	Value 12.50. For.....	6.95
Taffeta Silk Parasols.	Value 3.00. For.....	1.50
Collar and Bar Pins.	Value 1.50. For.....	.50
Ladies' Union Suits.	Value 1.25. For.....	.69
Semi-Tailored Hats.	Value 12.50. For.....	3.50
Beautiful Flowered Hats.	Value 25.00. For.....	10.00
Embroidered Linen Parasols.	Value 3.50. For.....	2.50
Lingerie Skirts.	Value 5.00. For.....	2.95
Thread Silk Hosiery.	Value 1.00. For.....	.59
Bon Ton Corsets.	Value 6.00. For.....	3.00
Dainty Night Gowns.	Value 2.50. For.....	1.50
Combination Under Muslins.	Value 3.00. For.....	1.50
Men's Summer Hose.	Value .50. For.....</	

HARBOR OF NEW LONDON FOCUSING ATTENTION



Part of waterfront of city that was once a leading factor in the whaling industry—Town of Groton appears across the river

PORTAGES OF COLUMBIA RIVER

Something About the Notable History of Two Places Where the Fur Traders Struggled With the Indians for Supremacy

THE most picturesque and adventurous portion of the story of the fur trade in the Pacific Northwest centers at the Cascades and the Dalles, the two famous portages of the Columbia.

Other portages there were, in large number, of short distance each, and over hazardous stretches of water, but all travelers had to pass these two when going up the river beyond the Willamette. Irving gives many a graceful touch, in his description of the robber Indians of Wishram, but Irving lacked the manuscripts accessible at the present day, or his picturesque descriptions might have been intensified.

The first crossing by the fur traders, at the Cascades then at the Dalles, was one of the incidents not available to Irving. Alexander Ross is its historian. When the current became almost too swift for the fur traders' canoes, they landed on the south side. Many Indians, mowing together, approached them, and, exchanging courtesies pointed up the trail, signifying that the way was open. Embarking again, the traders paddled still farther against the current, landing finally at the foot of a steep bank. Indians in great numbers crowded about the traders on that hot July day of 1811. After greetings red fingers again pointed to an open trail. A gift was made to each chief for the assistance of his people—and then the journey began.

The trail was nearly a mile long, with up-hills, down-hills, and side-hills, most of the way, besides a confusion of rocks, gullies, and thick woods from end to end.

As a clerk—therefore a "gentleman"—Ross merely stood sentinel, until, seeing the men in need of help he took a bale on his shoulders and started up the first hill. At last he stopped at the top, unwilling to drop his bale, but apparently unable to proceed. A much amused Indian offered to carry the bale in exchange for the buttons on the clerk's coat. The offer was accepted and off started the red man at full trot, the white man after him; but just as they reached the end of the portage the Indian pitched the bale down a steep precipice, leaving the clerk to go after it and pull it up, while the practical jokers, now many in number, jeered at him. And then the Indian demanded, as his pay, not only the buttons but also the coat.

Overnight, the Indians grew bolder, and at dawn they threatened with bows and arrows, pushing their way among the bales and trying to break them open. They took one entire suit, except the hat. Facing the situation with a joke, as they paddled off at last, safe, the victim threw the hat ashore, it is said, shouting, "Gentlemen, there's the hat. You have got the rest. The suit is now complete."

At the Dalles difficulty again brooded. For years their passage of the portage involved the fur companies in the expense of large, well-armed brigades, besides actual conflict, payment of money, loss of goods and constant vigilance.

Armed and painted, in great numbers, the Dalles Indians faced this first trading expedition. Goods were landed, the red men invited to smoke and a bargain struck for their help. In less than 10 minutes the goods had disappeared, and they were piled at the other end of the portage, nine miles away, at sunset, one of the chiefs superintending the work. But the women and children had disappeared—an occurrence regarded as significant. The chiefs admitted there might be trouble, and several of them were invited into camp where they harangued their people throughout the night from within a shelter formed by bales of goods. Constant gifts kept up the flow of talk. At daybreak the voyageurs returned to the first landing place for the first canoe; by 2 o'clock they reached the portage with it. The second ones arrived safely at 9 o'clock in the evening. Four times in one day, after a night of activity, heavily laden and constantly apprehensive of attack, the voyageurs are said to have come and gone over the dry, sandy portage, 36 miles in all. Without waiting to sleep, they embarked at once, landing farther up the river. Next morning some of the wet articles were

drying in the blazing sunshine when an Indian arrow struck a bale. Immediately everything was hustled into canoes and on they went again.

The next spring Reed, with his bright box, escorted by a small party and carrying despatches to Astor, was attacked at the Cascades, his shining box and despatches lost. In the fall of that year, 1812, when the upbound brigade (including the men to build the foundation of Ft. Spokane) reached the Cascades, they prepared for action. Each man was provided with a musket and 40 round of ball cartridges, with pouch, belt and over all his clothes he wore a strange leather armor—loose shirt made of elkskin, arrow-proof and reaching from the neck to the knees. Besides, several had knives, short swords and pistols. When armed cap-a-pie the traders presented a formidable appearance.

The entire length of the Cascade portage, in early days, was something more than three miles. Five officers remained at the end of the portage and the others, with 25 men, were stationed within shouting distance of each other. Half the portage was made the first day. At night they camped with the river in front a deep woods in the rear, one side by canoes, batteaux and bales of goods and the other by rocky formation. At 4 o'clock they were astir, Indians hovering near, and the portage was completed the second day. Gifts helped meet difficulties and the Dalles were reached two days later.

At the cascades the river was sweeping over the rocks, but at the Dalles, where for three miles the whole volume of the mighty Columbia was compressed into a narrow channel less than 70 yards wide, it was utterly impassable, whether for red men or white. At this natural gateway, just before the Columbia enters its gorge, was one of the most famous of salmon fisheries, and a general trading point for the Indians of the region, having control of the portage trails, demanding toll from both Indians and white men.

Over the long nine-mile trail the canoes and their lading were carried, with but few Indians annoying, although the chief and several followers hovered about demanding gifts, but realizing that an attack was not possible, in large numbers. It was the policy of the fur companies not to allow these Indians guns. Their chagrin these Indians attacked the traders year after year, making every effort to steal guns from the lading.

The brigade of 1813 was attacked with vigor. Goods were taken, and Indians in war shirts, armed with bows and arrows, stood in the center of the portage trail, determined that the white men should not go beyond. The voyageurs could not go back and they could not go forward; and in their hurry to cross they had not put on their own leather shirts. Five men were detached from two parties and sent into the woods to investigate the possibility of a flank movement. They captured several women and children, and, with these as hostages, demanded the stolen goods.

REFUSES TO SUBMIT BOOKS
WASHINGTON—Wesley M. Oler, president of the American Ice Company, declined Friday to submit to a federal grand jury here the books of the company for the last six years, to be used in connection with an anti-trust investigation of the company's affairs. Application may be made to the District of Columbia supreme court for an order requiring Mr. Oler to produce books.

REBELLION INQUIRY ORDERED
WASHINGTON—An investigation to determine whether any persons or organizations in the United States have been engaged in fomenting rebellion in Cuba or Mexico was directed by the Senate Friday when it adopted the Nelson resolution. The committee is required to report to Congress in December.

WICHITA TO GET A KIOSK
WICHITA, Kan.—The department of agriculture at Washington has announced that if a suitable location is found in this city a kiosk will be shipped with as little delay as possible.

YEAR after year thereafter, often attacked and always facing uncertainty, the fur traders paddled up and down the river, breaking the silence of the wilderness.

After the Astorians sold out and the Nor'westers took control, their first upbound brigade met with the disaster and the fully-armed punitive expedition of 80 men with muskets and small cannon was a failure, so that the portages, for a few years, were regarded as more dangerous than ever. It was not until the Hudson Bay Company was in full control and the Indians had learned its power that crossing the portages of the Colum-

NEW LONDON AWAKE
TO SIGNIFICANCE OF
ITS PORT LOCATION

Inauguration of Steamship Service to the Tropics Might Make City the Central Link in Traffic Chain

CANADA'S INTEREST

Grand Trunk Has Looked Long to Connecticut Waters for International Carrying Trade Outlet

So much has been said of late about plans for making New London, Conn., a great port, with possibly new steamship and rail connections, that it is of interest to show how New London now stands as a rail and water terminal.

WITH an exceptionally favorable location on the Atlantic seaboard, it would be a curious city that neglected, in this area of maritime expansion, to develop its port facilities in furtherance of larger trade.

There are many signs that New London, Conn., purposes to lose no opportunity in that direction. No New England city is more favorably situated to do business on land and sea—about midway between Boston and New York—and the place is beginning to show evidences of realization of its importance as a possibly larger factor in international traffic.

Reported transportation plans, having for their purpose extensive railroad and coastwise carrying trade between Canadian points inland and the tropics, with New London as the central factor in communication, draw renewed attention to the Connecticut city. And while the greater ocean traffic still is held in abeyance, the interests of the Grand Trunk, Pacific railroads, particularly through the Central Vermont connection, are so extensive in respect to New London that there is every reason to believe the latter place may be about to enter upon a period of significant activity.

New London is on the west bank of the Thames river, about three miles up that historic watercourse. The place is reached by two railroads, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Central Vermont. To those conversant with college affairs it is hardly necessary to say that the Thames river has been for years the scene of the annual Harvard-Yale regatta. But while New London would regret any occurrence tending to minimize its importance as a social center—a summer region, especially, with a reputation extending everywhere—there is no denying that the citizens are now particularly interested in all those matters having to do with business—the docks and freight terminals, the railroads entering the city, the depth of the harbor and its accommodations generally are items of the utmost significance to the New Londoner of the present.

Need of Improvements
E. J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk, is reported to be an enthusiastic supporter of anything that may prove a factor for development of business between New London and Montreal. In the event of the railroad system going extensively into the ocean-carrying trade there would be need for further improvement at the present waterfront terminals of the Grand Trunk. But already it is noise about that nothing stands in the way of improvement of docking facilities so as to admit the largest of ocean steamers, and with the General Assembly of Connecticut favorable to an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for that particular purpose, the future looks decidedly interesting.

At the present time, the harbor has a depth of 18 feet at low tide where the steamer of the Central Vermont Transportation Company dock. This line is devoted to the carrying of freight, and boats leave nightly from East New London and New York, the terminal points.

As for the New London line of the New England Steamship Company, this is usually referred to as the Norwich line, connecting New London and New York, carrying both passengers and freight. The eastward-bound boats leave New York at 40, North river, in the evening stopping on their way to New London at pier 70, East river. Connecting railroad points are Boston, via Providence,

Importation of tropical fruits into Canada has increased by leaps and bounds within the last few years. Boston fruit steamers have their terminals, whence distribution takes place inland.

In the event of the establishment of a steamship service between New London and the West Indies there is scarcely a doubt that the Grand Trunk would look to that transportation medium to handle its fruit shipments.

This may mean that there will be lively competition between Boston and New London in the matter of this class of business. A glance at the map will show that New London is not at a disadvantage as regards reaching Canadian points quickly.

In the case of Montreal, at least, there are great expectations that West Indian bananas and oranges and other fruit may be received in short order after the steamer pulls up to the docks.

Steamship Possibilities

If it is a fact that one link in the proposed scheme for a Grand Trunk-West Indies service will be a connecting line of steamers on the Great Lakes, then this also would, no doubt, redound to the advantage of New London, in opening up a territory heretofore beyond easy reach. It is not difficult to look farther and see New London as a midway station, on the completion of the Panama canal, between the west coast of South America and all that prosperous territory adjacent to Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and Lake Ontario.

With Canadian interests so watchful of the future of New London, there has been inaugurated this summer a train service that has augmented traffic between Boston and Montreal to a great extent.

The Seashore Limited leaves Montreal evenings at 8 o'clock, arriving in New London 12 hours later, the same running time as prevails between Montreal and Boston. The Seashore Limited is primarily for the benefit of those who frequent New England seashore resorts, and has been profitable to the public and the railroad alike.

An estimate of New London at present as a port naturally takes into consideration the steamship service now existing between the city and the innumerable resorts in the vicinity. Block

We Have Bought Every Dollar's Worth of
Wm. H. Brine Co. Stock
We'll Sell It at $\frac{1}{2}$ Price

This immense purchase will be placed on sale Monday, July 29, in the Gilchrist store and New England folks will again be able to profit by Gilchrist's aggressiveness, for the bargains offered will be without parallel or precedent in New England :

¶ The Wm. H. Brine Co. stock needs no introduction. This company has been a Boston institution 48 years. Its popular prices, the variety of its stocks, the tremendous patronage it has controlled, long ago placed it among the well-known department stores of Boston, your opportunities are wonderful.

There is something here for every man, woman and child. Thousands of dollars' worth of standard merchandise that is selling elsewhere at STANDARD PRICES and that will be sold HERE at HALF THOSE PRICES : : : : :

¶ The entire purchase must be sold out in a week to make ready for stocktaking, and it will be sold, for rarely does it come within the power of any store to offer such amazing prices on brand new wanted merchandise. Just think—the stocks of an entire department store offered to you at HALF PRICE.

GILCHRIST CO.
Store of New Merchandise

Washington Street, Winter Street, Hamilton Place

PITTSBURGH WOMAN
IS DOUBLY HONORED
BY PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHILADELPHIA—Kansas City, Mo., was chosen Friday as the next place of meeting by the Photographers Association of America, which concluded its annual convention in this city.

The officers elected were Charles Townsend, Des Moines, president; O. W. Tyler, Hightown, N. J., W. H. Towles, Washington, vice-presidents; Homer Harding, Wichita, Kan., secretary; L. A. Dozer, St. Louis, treasurer.

The Woman's Federation elected Katherine Jamieson, Pittsburgh, president; Laura Daniels, Springfield, Ill.; Bessie Meissner, Richmond, Ind., vice-presidents; Maybelle Goodlander, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer.

"This has been probably the most successful convention ever held by the Photographers Association of America," said Wilfred A. French of Boston, editor and publisher of Photo Era, who has just returned from Philadelphia. "Never have such complete and impressive commercial exhibitions been prepared for like occasion in the craft of photography."

"The results will be seen in a betterment of product all over the country, for noted specialists such as Pirie McDonald, John H. Garo, Dudley Hoyt, Ryland W. Phillips and A. F. Bradley exhibited their method in negative development, while talks on posing and draping with actual models were given under the sky-light erected for the occasion by Morris Burke Parkinson, Miss Jane Reece, George W. Harris, W. S. Lively, C. L. Lewis and Miss Katherine Jamieson.

"The latter, who is president of the Women's Federation, was awarded the \$200 diamond ring offered by the Defender Photo Supply Company for the most popular delegate to the convention. Miss Clarissa Hovey, an expert on color photography, gave a talk on autochromes."

"Every day Sadaichi Hartmann, a critic, toured the gallery, in which were exhibited over 500 portraits by the best men in America, and commented upon the artistic qualities of the prints. In the selected list, admitted by a jury for the first time at these conventions, there were 250 prints, the pick of the best work done in this country. One German exhibitor sent 50 examples of his work."

YACHT CLUBS ON
MOONLIGHT SAILS

QUINCY, Mass.—A moonlight sail was held last night under the auspices of the Squantum Yacht Club and was participated in by 13 boats, which carried many guests.

Twenty-five boats participated in the moonlight sail of the Wollaston Yacht Club last night.

CANADIAN RAILWAY RETURNS

OTTAWA—At the setting of the board of railway commissioners at Regina this week it was shown that the earnings of the Canadian railways at that center had increased 220 per cent in six years, and that business was increasing by leaps and bounds, the wholesale business with farmers last year \$30,000,000, while this year's business is estimated at \$50,000,000. The charge of discrimination in rates in the Regina rate case will be taken up later.

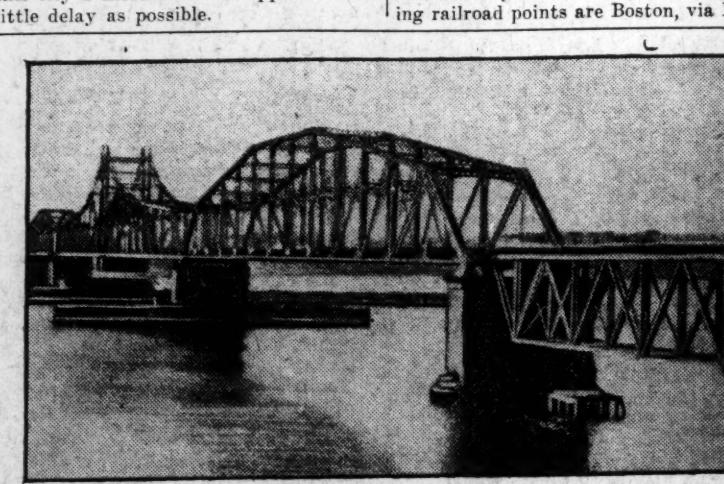
STEEL RAIL PRICES ARE ASKED

DENVER, Colo.—The receivers for the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern railroad have asked for quotations on 500 tons of steel rails which, at current market prices, will cost about \$150,000. This move indicates that plans for the extension of the line to Seaverville are well under way. The money for carrying out the improvement will be obtained through the sale of receivers' certificates.

LARGE ORDER FOR CARS

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—The Boston Coal Company, owners and operators of the federal mines, near this city, have purchased from the Cambria Steel Company, of Johnstown, Pa., 400 steel hopper cars, to be delivered in August and September.

CONCERT AT CHARLESBOOK
There was a concert at Charlesbook, West End, last evening by the Municipal band. A large crowd was there. The music was largely from modern popular songs and from comic operas.



Bridge across Thames river at New London that is used by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad

McKENZIE BEACH AND COLUMBIA ROAD POOL DIVIDE POPULARITY BETWEEN THE SEASONS

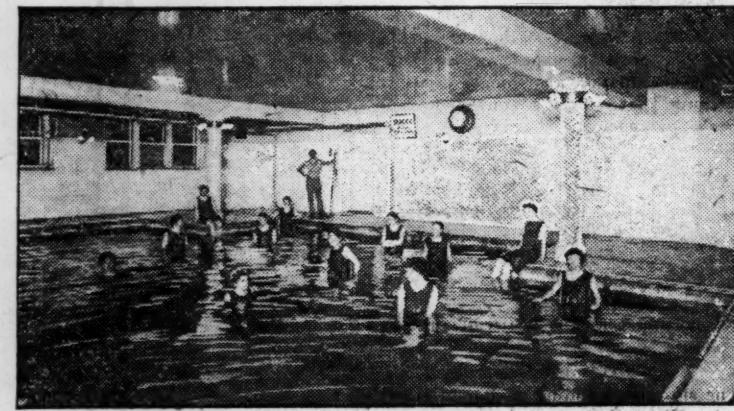


McKenzie beach, known better as Carson street beach, on a summer day—Thousands of men, women and children here enjoy sea bathing and sports made possible by the long stretch of shore

Bathers Crowd the Sands in Summer Months—Swimming Indoors Furnishes Them Sport in Winter

TOGS OF ALL SORTS

Just as Boston stands supreme in the number of its municipal swimming pools, so the city provides unequalled facilities for bathing and swimming out of doors. The present article is the fourth in a series dealing with a subject that is now of intense interest to every populous center.



Swimming pool at Columbia road municipal gymnasium, open only in winter—Place much frequented by women bathers

partment: down there is the place for the women and girls. "I am especially pleased that we have such a large attendance of women and children. It is one of the characteristics of the Columbia road pool that it appeals to women; and today, when swimming has become almost a necessity on account of so much travel both on land and water being indulged in by the average person, it is fortunate that there are municipal natatoriums where it can be taught.

"As for outdoor bathing, I doubt whether a great many Bostonians realize how well off they are today with these beaches all ready for them. You take almost any inland city and see what they have to go without. Down here we are fortunate in having water all around and it seems to me that the authorities have shown great wisdom in making these aquatic provisions. I know from experience that swimming is a molder of character and that many a lad, somewhat unruly at home and in school, begins to face about and in the right direction after he becomes thoroughly interested in swimming."

Picturesque Spot

There are probably few more picturesque backgrounds to a bathing beach anywhere than that of McKenzie beach. What was formerly called the Old Harbor describes a semi-circle with land that to the left is thickly built up, while to the right there is a great waste stretch known as the Calf Pasture. Almost central in this semi-circle lies McKenzie beach. Like a broad band, Columbia road runs along the shore as far as the beach, then makes a quick turn further inland. From the beach South Boston looks up in picturesque fashion to the left, church steeples and tall factories breaking into the sky line.

While to the onlooker the scenes in the water near shore may carry greatest interest, a glance seaward will be fully rewarded. Sailboats of every kind sweep here and there. Motor boats are constantly making their presence known through their peculiar puffing. nearer the bathers and swimmers two brawny-armed men are rowing up and down, their eyes vigilantly open to what is going on all around.

Thousands in Water

Superintendent Prendergast pointed along McKenzie beach as he turned to his inquirer who wanted to know how the work was managed. No less than 3000 persons were in the water or preparing to go in. The tide was at its best. The atmosphere was exactly right for making acquaintances with Father Neptune delightful. Boys and girls, some so small that it was as much as their little legs could do to keep them up, were disporting themselves to their heart's content.

"As you notice," continued Mr. Prendergast, "there is perfect discipline. Every one appears to know his or her place. The separate bathhouses make it possible to take care of a great many. Here we have the men's and boys' de-

partment; down there is the place for the women and girls.

"I am especially pleased that we have such a large attendance of women and children. It is one of the characteristics of the Columbia road pool that it appeals to women; and today, when swimming has become almost a necessity on account of so much travel both on land and water being indulged in by the average person, it is fortunate that there are municipal natatoriums where it can be taught.

Some Wear Overalls

In the matter of bathing togs, McKenzie beach presents a variety to define which it would require most complete knowledge of "what is what" before one could arrive at any conclusion as to where along the Atlantic seaboard a sight like this could be duplicated. Almost every kind of garment is requisitioned. In the case of men and boys overalls seem to be a favorite bathing suit. It may be said for such attire that the bather merely has to step into the water and, when he has had enough swimming, may step out again and go on his way rejoicing. You will see them come along Columbia road, with a long coat flung about their shoulders. When the lockers are so overcrowded that there is no room within, this method appears to satisfy, although it is by no means a fact that the city authorities encourage such procedure.

Mothers bring their little ones to McKenzie beach, often in go-carts. There is a gentle lifting into the air of the little boy or girl and then, with a cry of delight, it is everybody for the water. Often some time elapses before the precious load is consigned to the briny water and you may be sure there is always a firm grip on the little one.

To Mrs. Susan Hodgdon, the matron in charge of the women's and girls' department of the McKenzie beach establishment, falls quite a task. Mrs. Hodgdon knows how to maintain discipline and retain the complete confidence and respect of her many patrons. She plays no favorites; to her one means exactly as much as does another of her bathers. The municipal baths are for the use of the public and it is only right that all should be accorded the same privileges.

Automobilists Attracted

Automobilists have made the discovery of late that Columbia road, beside offering an excellent opportunity for driving, has an additional attraction in the summer bathing scenes along McKenzie beach. To see the machines moving slowly along the road, in order that the occupants may take in the sights, is scarcely less interesting than to watch the bathers. There is no question that to a large number of these bathers saving is a necessity, and this outdoor mu-

nicipal privilege becomes to them a direct economic benefit.

It is the bathing beaches along the Boston waterfront, no less than the municipal swimming pools, that have attracted the attention of the authorities in other civic centers. Some large cities equally well provided with shore fronts are not taking advantage of their opportunities to make the people profit by such close proximity to the water. Boston has done well with its bath department. More of these outdoor and indoor swimming facilities can only add to the general comfort and inculcate civic pride among the inhabitants of the New England metropolis.

CARRIERS PLAN OUTING

Plans for the outing and field day of Branch 34, National Association of Letter Carriers, were discussed by the general field day committee on Friday night at the postoffice, every station in the Boston postal district being represented. John J. Murphy, chairman of the Hanover street station, presided. The outing will be Sept. 2, Labor Day, at New Dower's Landing.

SUFFRAGETTE IS DISCHARGED

NEW YORK—An Oxford cable to the New York Herald carries the news that Dr. Ethel Smith, a suffragette leader, has been released from charges of complicity in the attempt to burn down the historic residence of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, at Nuneham park, on July 13, owing to the failure of witnesses to identify her.

BOY WHO TOOK PART IN PAGEANT



Shoemaker, one of the Morris dancers in Chicago June festival—Ariel may be seen in the background

CHANGES OF SEASONS SHOWN IN CHICAGO CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

Two Thousand Little Ones Appear in Pageant That Abounds in Features Both Varied and Spectacular

CHICAGO—Seldom has there been an outdoor spectacle more beautifully presented here than the recent festival given by the members of the normal school on the campus of the Chicago Teachers College and which had for its underlying idea the seasonal changes of spring, summer and autumn, fully 2000 children taking part. Ideas for the carrying out of this festival were gathered from literature and from the sports, the dances and the folklore of peasantry.

A symbolic dance between the forces of winter and spring was this year the opening feature of the June festival, which is an important part of the public school work. The boys representing winter were dressed in blue green, and the others in the fresh yellow greens that tell us of little, young growing things. Winter met defeat and retired and then the flowers appeared upon the earth. Hepaticas and violets, bees and butterflies danced joyfully about and trees and hedges began to bloom. The children of the various grades, dressed to typify the bees, butterflies and blossoms, moved through these dances with such fervor as to make one feel they really were the things they represented.

Then the May festival was introduced by the entrance of the villagers carrying garlands. The Morris dancers arrived and did various stick and handkerchief dances, Robin Hood and his followers displayed their skill in archery and combat and then came the Maypole.

Midsummer was represented by the fairies that, tradition says, appeared before Oberon and Titania midsummer's eve. Ariel, who was light as a thistle-down, a "zephyr" indeed, with Puck preceded the royal court. They danced and scampered and played with their airy graces. Witches and brownies, sprites and fays made merry together before they scattered to their duties that their king and queen had assigned them for the year.

The reapers came to announce that autumn had succeeded summer, and they flitted gaily about amid the autumn leaves that were driven about by the wind; villagers came bearing their harvest of flowers and fruit, followed by haymakers and vintners. Then the whole procession moved slowly away from the green.

Costumes had been made at the school by the children and the teachers, of the simplest materials, largely of crepe and tissue paper. The practising of the different parts had been done in the halls and rooms of the various schools that were represented, and while the idea of being a part of a whole had been instilled into the children, they had no opportunity to see the entire production until the day of the festival itself, so that their interest was fresh and vital.

It would seem that the educational value of such a play could hardly be overestimated, bringing into correlation work and play; by such means ingenuity and imagination are encouraged and history and art and some sense of the relationship of the peoples of the world are taught without conscious to learn on part of the child.

GLIMPSE AT PAGEANT IN CHICAGO



Titania and some of her court, one of the particularly pleasing scenes in the June festival at Chicago

PAGEANT EXPERT ENGAGED FOR 1915

STRIKE'S ENDING IS HOPED FOR

NEW YORK—A London cable to the New York Herald says that F. R. Benson, who has had charge of the annual Shakespeare festivals at Stratford on Avon for 26 years, has accepted the invitation of the directors of the Panama-Pacific International exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915, to consult them in regard to the production of a historic pageant picturing the westward movement of the Anglo-Saxons and Celts on a scale never before attempted in the history of outdoor pageantry. Mr. Benson leaves in November for San Francisco.

There is every indication that this city's textile-strike will be settled next week. A large majority of the 15,000 operatives are eager to return to work. It is practically assured that the board will arrange a conference for next Wednesday or Thursday with the manufacturers and the weavers' union, which precipitated the strike in its fight for the abolition of the "grading lines" system.

Charles G. Wood, the New Bedford member of the board, and Frank M. Bump, an expert assistant, had a long conference with a committee of the weavers. Next Tuesday Mr. Wood is to report the strike situation here to the state board in Boston and propose a conference to be arranged to settle the dispute.

LOWELL ASSESSOR UPHELD

Judge Loring of the supreme court held that Daniel E. Hogan was elected assessor of Lowell and yesterday dismissed the mandamus proceedings brought by C. Arthur Abbott to have himself recognized as the assessor. Mr. Abbott was appointed in 1909 for three years and served until May 1, when the city charter was changed and the council elected Mr. Hogan.

Many Newspaper Readers Prefer the Monitor for Several Good Reasons

First They Are Pleased

They Are Glad to Find

They See in The Editorials

They Know How Careful THE MONITOR Is

They Enjoy Its Special Articles

With the general appearance of the paper—its clear, readable print, dignified head lines and fine cuts.

That all the NEWS in THE MONITOR is the real news of the world. They don't have to seek out the information they want from a dismal mixture of crime, scandal, disaster and lurid newspaper stories.

A sincere desire to help along the measures and purposes which have in view the best interests of the greatest number.

To keep its advertising columns as clean and honest as its news department. They appreciate THE MONITOR'S aim to make its columns the meeting place of the buying public and reputable advertiser. Clean journalism stands for clean news and clean, honest advertising. That's why you always find only the RIGHT kind of advertising in THE MONITOR—reliable, clean and offering good values.

And Magazine features because they are all both interesting and informative. With these facts before you it is plain why THE MONITOR is daily adding to its large family of readers all over the world.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HOLD CONVENTION IN DENVER AUG. 6 TO 15

(Continued from page one)

four lodges in Mexico are under the control of the Texas grand domain.

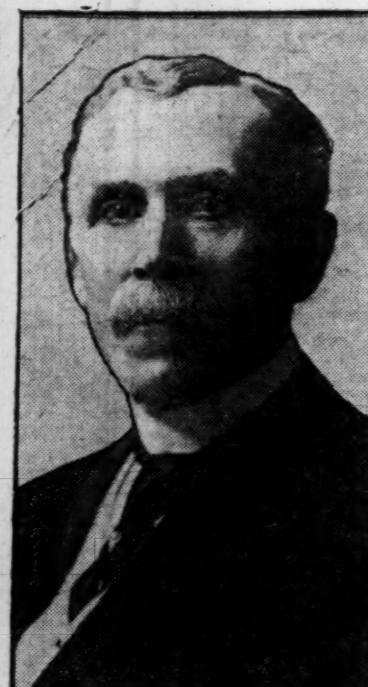
A committee consisting of Hon. John W. Stanton, Great Falls, Mont., J. N. Tillman, president of the state university of Arkansas, George W. Penniman of Boston, M. M. Gilbert of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and Orno Strong of Tacoma, Wash., will report a plan for extending knowledge of the history and work of Pythian knighthood.

Jubilee Planned

The year 1914 will be the "Jubilee year" of the order. The first lodge was instituted in Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864, by Justus H. Rathbone and 12 other government clerks. Today there are 7900 lodges and 711,000 members. Ohio leads with 83,000, followed by Indiana with 65,000, Illinois 55,000, Pennsylvania 52,000, and Massachusetts 26,000. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary will be held in Washington.

It is said that the Pythian order has an income of more than \$6,000,000 a

MEN WHO SETTLE TRADE DISPUTES

(Photo by Marceau)
LEROY S. BROWN(Photo by Marceau)
HORACE COOK

COMMERCE CHAMBER ARBITRATION BOARD IS COURT OF TRADERS

Filing of an application for arbitration between a trader on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce and a broker representing a western firm calls attention to the committee on arbitration, which is regarded as one of the most useful features of the chamber's activities, and one about which little is known outside the chamber membership. In the last three years the committee has settled nearly 100 disputes without recourse to the courts, and the decision has in every case been accepted by the disputants.

By one of the standing regulations of the chamber no member may begin an action at law against another member without first submitting to arbitration the question in dispute between them.

To settle disagreements growing out of trade in merchandise with a minimum expenditure of time and money the committee on arbitration was constituted, to serve as a friendly court to which appeal could be made with the certainty of a fair hearing and a just decision. The decisions of the committee are binding in all cases where the award does not involve a greater sum than \$500, and usually are made binding in any amount by mutual agreement made prior to the hearing.

That the system is practical and is of great value to the members as well as to the community has already been proved. Since the consolidation in 1909 nearly 100 cases have been adjudicated by the committee and its decision in each accepted by both contestants.

The members of the arbitration committee are as follows: Leroy S. Brown, chairman; Charles F. Stratton, vice-chairman; Horace Cook, Elmer E. Dawson, Daniel G. Joy, John A. Ordway, Leonard C. Wason, Dean K. Webster, John W. White and H. G. Woodward.

The members of the committee are chosen from members of the trades generally involved in the cases with which the board has to deal, those of the flour, grain and feed trades. Each member receives \$5 for his services in each case, which is paid out of the \$25 required to be deposited by an applicant for the board to sit as an evidence of good faith.

According to the by-laws of the chamber the purpose of the arbitration committee is to take cognizance of any difference, dispute or disagreement between members, growing out of trade in merchandise, or any question of contract connected therewith, at the request of either party. The two parties in interest select four members of the committee to act with the chairman to hear and decide the point at issue.

Membership in the chamber is forfeited by any member who shall refuse to submit his case, or who shall commence an action at law against another member for any such difference, dispute or disagreement, without having first submitted the cause of action to the committee on arbitration, or having proposed to do so to his opponent, and notified the committee in writing of his willingness to do so. This penalty is not imposed if the directors decide that the member had good reason to believe that his legal rights would have been endangered by delay.

Brokers may be summoned before the committee for alleged misrepresentation in executing commissions. Corporations, firms or individuals not members of the chamber, and accused of "any proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade," may be debarred representation in the chamber by any other individual, firm, or corporation, in case the charges are proved to the satisfaction of the board. Testimony before the board is in accordance with court procedure. The fee for the hearing is \$25, to be paid by the defendant in case he is decided against; otherwise by the complainant.

The six-story building on Poplar street in the West End, now known as the Emerson school, was renamed the Elizabeth Peabody school. The Children's Welfare League of Roxbury was given the use of a room in the Dudley school building from 9 to 12 o'clock every weekday morning for the rest of the summer.

BOTH SIDES HEARD; COUNSEL SUM UP ON ENGINEERS' DEMANDS

NEW YORK—The Democratic national campaign committee has selected headquarters in the new Fifth avenue building, at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue. Rooms were taken on the fifth floor on the Twenty-third street side, and the committee will hold its meeting scheduled for Monday next, when plans for actively starting the campaign will be put under way.

DEMOCRATS OPEN HEADQUARTERS

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COL. BENTON PLANS COMMITTEE

Col. Everett C. Benton of Belmont, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, plans to have a full campaign committee organized early next week. At present he is endeavoring to secure the services of a well-known member of the House of Representatives to act as the chairman of the committee.

ROOSEVELT MAN WITHDRAWS

BETHEL, Vt.—Wallace Batchelder, a progressive Republican, announced yesterday that he will no longer support Mr. Roosevelt because of the third party leader's communication that only candidates willing to support Roosevelt electors at the coming election can be endorsed.

REPUBLICANS CALLED

Meeting of the Republican state committee has been called for Wednesday next for the purpose of setting the place and date for the Republican state convention of 1912.

MALDEN DESIRES DOUBLE-TRACKING

WASHINGTON—The House yesterday refused an amendment to the general deficiency bill offered by Congressman Weeks, appropriating \$96,000 as rental for the Boston custom house. Chairman Fitzgerald succeeded in convincing the House that the Weeks amendment was unnecessary, insisting that the custom house was taken care of in the sundry civil bill.

The general deficiency bill contains an appropriation of \$150,000 to meet expenses connected with the reunion next year on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

MINISTERS RETURN IN FALL

OTTAWA, Ont.—The cabinet ministers now in England or on official trips throughout the country are all expected home early in September, when a very important series of cabinet councils will be held, preparatory to the session. The big question to be discussed is that of the naval program, it being evident in despatches from London that nothing will be announced till the ministers return.

RELIEF CORPS CELEBRATES

Reception was held at department headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps yesterday afternoon to commemorate the organization of the National Woman's Relief Corps, which was formed in Denver 29 years ago through the efforts of the representatives from Massachusetts. Members of the Grand Army and other patriotic societies were present.

AVIATORS LAND TOO SUDDENLY

(By the United Press)

MUNICH—Unable, owing to fog, to see how close he had come to the earth, Joseph Fischer brought his airplane to the ground too suddenly here today and was slain with his mechanician and a passenger.

WHEEL SHOP ENLARGED

The Griffin Wheel Company, which manufactures chilled iron car wheels at Chelsea, is to build a new machine shop and enlarge its foundry, in order to increase its output from 300 wheels per day to 500.

TIATNIC REPORT DUE TUESDAY

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Lord Mersey will make his report on the Titanic case on Tuesday.

DR. DYER NOTIFIED OF HIS ELECTION AS HEAD OF SCHOOLS

Formal notification of his election to the superintendency of the Boston public schools was forwarded today to Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools, by Thornton D. Apollonio, clerk of the Boston school committee. This follows the action taken yesterday by the committee when the official ballot was cast.

Four of the five members of the committee were present at the meeting. Dr. Thomas F. Leen is in Europe. Chairman David A. Ellis, George E. Brock and Joseph Lee voted for Dr. Franklin B. Dyer. The one dissenting vote came from Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., who was for Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools.

A formal protest against going out of the system for the superintendent was made by Mr. Corcoran.

"Major Fitzgerald has repeatedly publicly asserted that the Boston school board was not in touch with the common people," said Mr. Corcoran, "yet it is due to his approval of the proposed increase in the salary of the position to \$10,000 that three members of the school committee have agreed in advance of the meeting to elect Dr. Dyer."

"If it had not been for this attitude on the part of the mayor, Dr. Dyer would neither have accepted the position, nor have been selected. So far as I understand the sentiments of the people of Boston, Dr. Dyer's selection under these circumstances will not be a popular one."

"I believe we can select a superintendent of schools from the personnel of the Boston school service who is in every way equal to all of its requirements."

"I deem it honorable and just to make this public avowal of my position on this important question here and now, in order that Dr. Dyer may realize what he is doing and what lies ahead of him, for while he is elected I will give him my loyal support while I am in office, yet he will be lacking in wisdom if he accepts this position expecting the support of the mayor any longer than it may suit that official's convenience or political expediency."

The protest of Mr. Corcoran elicited no remarks, but was ordered to be printed in full in the records.

Other business transacted by the committee at this meeting ordered "that the position of teacher of dramatics and story-telling in the playgrounds is created, at the request of either party. The two parties in interest select four members of the committee to act with the chairman to hear and decide the point at issue."

Membership in the chamber is forfeited by any member who shall refuse to submit his case, or who shall commence an action at law against another member for any such difference, dispute or disagreement, without having first submitted the cause of action to the committee on arbitration, or having proposed to do so to his opponent, and notified the committee in writing of his willingness to do so. This penalty is not imposed if the directors decide that the member had good reason to believe that his legal rights would have been endangered by delay.

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CUSTOMS HOUSE AMENDMENT LOST

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The general deficiency bill contains an appropriation of \$150,000 to meet expenses connected with the reunion next year on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

START PUMPING STATION SOON

Work on the construction of the new high pressure pumping station, which is to be placed beneath the Public Garden on Charles street, will be started immediately after Commissioner Rourke concludes with the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company negotiations for furnishing electric power for the plant.

BAPTIST PULPIT FILLED

QUINCY, Mass.—The Rev. C. C. Tilley of Damariscotta, Me., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist church and will assume his duties Sept. 18. The church has been without a pastor for about a year.

OLD HOME SUNDAY FIXED

BURLINGTON, Mass.—The annual observance of old home Sunday will take place in the old Burlington church, Sunday, July 28. Fred Freeland Walker, commissioner of the department of animal history, will deliver the address.

SPLANISQUE TO BE GUESTS

The New England Grocers' Exchange, Tuesdays evening, will give a supper to the retail grocers and provision dealers of Boston and vicinity in the banquet room of Ford hall, 25 Ashburton place.

Mayor Fitzgerald will preside at the banquet, and there will be mayors from 15 or 20 cities, it is said.

SPANISQUE QUEEN GOING HOME

LONDON—The Queen of Spain, who is visiting England, cancelled plans for a trip to the Isle of Wight today and will probably leave tomorrow for Madrid.

WHEEL SHOP ENLARGED

The Griffin Wheel Company, which manufactures chilled iron car wheels at Chelsea, is to build a new machine shop and enlarge its foundry, in order to increase its output from 300 wheels per day to 500.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BRIDGEWATER

Mrs. W. Bartlett is entertaining her Sunday school class of the Methodist church at her summer home at Brant Rock this week. They are chaperoned by Mrs. Henry Hayes. In the party are the Misses Freida Sprague, Sadie Howland, Margaret Wyllie, Lois Ash, Riley Doble, Hazel Ashley and Annie Cameron.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church is planning to hold a lawn party on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. George Bump. The tables will be in charge of the following: Apron, Mrs. Mary A. Barnes, Mrs. Charles Remington, Mrs. Comstock; candy, Mrs. Fred LeBaron, Mrs. Willey, Mrs. William Messick; ice cream, Mrs. Louis Stearns, Mrs. George Bump; sandwiches, Mrs. James Tramer, Mrs. F. C. Gammons, Mrs. Lazarus; lemonade, Mrs. Susie Dunbar, Mrs. Henry Hayes and Mrs. Riley Ash.

MALDEN

The first of the Metropolitan park concerts will be held in this city tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at Fellsmere park.

The First Corps of Cadets band will play. The program includes Chambers' "Hobos," Suppe's "Light Cavalry" overture, popular selections, Tobani's "Opera Mirror," Lehár's "Count of Luxembourg" waltz, Thière's "Sylvia," Baetens' English, Irish and Scotch selections, "My Maryland," De Koven's "Robin Hood" and Ziehle's "Sword and Lance," closing with "The Star Spangled Banner."

ARLINGTON

The second union service of the Arlington Heights Baptist, the First Methodist Episcopal and the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational churches of the heights, will be held Sunday morning in the Baptist church. The Rev. John G. Taylor of the Congregational church, will occupy the pulpit.

Under the direction of William O. Partridge, Jr. of Arlington Heights, the Crescent Zouaves, who are camping on the grounds of Roland Hobbs at Billerica, will give an entertainment and concert this evening in the Billerica town hall.

MILTON

Woodbury E. Mackay, son of Capt. William E. Mackay and formerly a student at Milton Academy, has been sworn in as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy. He was appointed to the academy by Congressman Curley.

Early in August will be opened the new extension to the Brook Road parkway, which will be the finest roadway in the elegant system of streets in town. The road is of tar macadam and is built for heavy traffic as well as for automobile touring.

EVERETT

Frank M. Carpenter, formerly clerk of committees of the city government, has filed nomination papers seeking the Republican nomination for representative. Representative Fred P. Greenway seeks reelection. Representative James J. Cavanagh has not made public his intentions, but it is believed that he will be a candidate for reelection.

NEWTON

Arrangements are being made for an exhibition to be held, of work done by the pupils of the vacation school at Nonantum.

About 200 employees of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company left on the 7:44 train from the Upper Falls railroad station this morning for Boston. There they will take a steamer for Narragansett.

WHITMAN

The selectmen have called a special town meeting Aug. 5 at which time the high school question will be considered, and among the articles will be the question of the proposed addition to the old building.

The school committee has completed arrangements for the mid-summer work at the Dyer school. Ceilings will be repainted and the entire building renovated.

CONCORD

A lawn party is being held this afternoon and evening on the grounds of the Help of Christians' church for the benefit of the parish house.

The new committee of investment for the Middlesex Institution for Savings, is as follows: President, Harvey Wheeler; treasurer, Charles E. Brown; Edward J. Bartlett, Loring N. Fowler and Stedman Britton.

The Massachusetts highways commission commenced Friday to rebuild Washington street, between Chubbuck street and Quincey Point bridge, which is a state road.

NORWELL

A meeting of the executive committee of the Assinippi Institute will be held Sunday evening at the residence of Mrs. Emma Lucas, North Abington,

Lamson & Hubbard

SUMMER PRICES FOR FURS

No payment required on Summer purchases until Fall delivery and no Storage charges.

Our plant for the manufacture of Fine Furs the best equipped in New England. Largest stock of fine skins; most reasonable prices during Summer months.

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THE WORLD'S BEST MAKE
In using Reynier gloves you will experience the pleasure and satisfaction that is obtained only from wearing gloves that are properly proportioned, correctly cut, and made from the best of skins.
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MADE OF FINE HANDKERCHIEFS

Dainty corset cover and empire evening petticoat

TWO fine lawn or linen handkerchiefs are required for a dainty and unique corset cover that the particular girl will find pleasure in making for herself. They must be chosen to match, with a narrow hemstitched border and, if possible, lines of fine lace inset all around. Handkerchiefs with embroidered corners or with a dainty design of fine embroidery inside the hem are quite nice for this work, and have the advantage of wearing longer than those with lace inset, says the Philadelphia North American.

Fold the handkerchiefs over crosswise and pin firmly; then cut through the fold, which will give you four triangular pieces of material. These four corner pieces are then sewed by hand with the over-and-over stitch to inch-wide embroidered insertion or bordering so that they will fit together, forming a point up both in front and back and pointing down under the arms.

A semicircular piece is cut out of the underarm pieces to form the armhole, and these are joined at the top with strips of embroidered heading that is whipped on all around the armhole, and also continued around the top of the garment. On the outer edge of this a narrow lace edging is sewed, whipped on with very fine stitches. The bottom of the garment is finished with two-inch-wide heading, through which ribbon is run, as it is through the heading on the other parts of the garment.

When sewing the heading between the hemstitched edges of the handkerchiefs, do not cut it off at the raw edge, but turn it over neatly, and continue with the same strip for the joining of the next section of handkerchief.

To make a chemise it will be necessary

to add only a nainsook skirt to the top already made. One and a half yards of nainsook will be required; but this is wider than is necessary, so from each length you cut a five-inch strip.

Sew the two widths up as you would for a plain petticoat, and join it to the corset cover by gathering the top and whipping it to the wide heading.

Either finish the skirt with a three-inch hem or add a three-inch ruffle to it and edge the ruffle with narrow lace matching that used on the corset cover.

This same pattern may be adopted for an empire evening petticoat and be the correct thing to wear under a lingerie gown made with a high waist. The skirt is cut longer on this, however, and should be finished with a deeper flounce, the length depending on the size of the wearer. The flounce at the bottom of the skirt may be put on with wide heading at its head, and through this ribbon is run and tied with a full bow on the side. This is an extra expense, but it adds much to the attractiveness of the garment.

Very lovely are the combinations made with silk handkerchiefs and petticoats of china silk. Such garments are acceptable additions to the trousseau and make ideal gifts for the prospective bride.

CORK FLOORING

The newest flooring for the bathroom is compressed cork laid in small squares, says an exchange. Cork floor-coverings are not confined to the bathroom, but are also successfully adapted to the country living room.

They were caught up to the underskirt in such a way that the lower part fell free like a puff and the lower line was irregular. They went down to a point in front, and one side was higher than the other and at the back the fulness fell into a wide Watteau plait.

The bodice was quite full and had a wide shoulder piece set in, something on the order of a man's shirt. It ran down into the top of the sleeve, and was finished at the neck line with a high Directoire collar of the material edged with black. The fronts closed at the waist line and were trimmed at the edges with black satin buttonholes and flat cut-crystal buttons.

The inside stock was of folded mull, very high and bluish white. There was a cascade frill of lace in front, drawn out rather wide at the top and caught with

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FASHIONS AND

CHRYSANTHEMUM MOTIF FOR A CENTERPIECE

To be embroidered in white or in colors



ALL-BLACK HAT

The all-black hat is popular this summer, and a very attractive one seen recently was a picture model of soft black straw, the brim being curled up against the crown, while a new feature, which belongs essentially to the present season, and which supplies a charming finish, consists of a fold of about an inch and a half of black tulle, which immensely softens the edge of the hat and provides a most becoming frame to the face, says an exchange. The tulle also softens the lower part of the brim, while the only trimming consists of a great cluster of curled black plumes.

MARKING KEYS

If you have a number of keys to the stable, shed, henhouse and such buildings that look and feel about alike, put wooden tags on them with one notch for the stable, two notches for the henhouse, etc. You can tell at a glance, then, or by feeling if it is dark, which key is the right one.—Louisville Herald.

PROTECTIVE APRON OF LINEN

Very little labor in its making

WHETHER the busy woman's task takes the form of dusting or other household occupation of the kind or painting or other studio work, this protective apron is, sure to be needed. It has big patch pockets that are convenient; it is easy to slip on and off; it requires only two buttons and buttonholes; and it can be made from butchers' linen, percale, gingham or any material of the kind.

The separate half sleeves are snugly fitted without being too tight and are buttoned into place at the wrists and drawn up at the upper edges.

The cap is a plain, simple, round one drawn up by means of elastic run through a casing, but it is perfectly protective and the little frill renders it becoming. The making of the entire outfit represents only an hour's work and its usefulness is unquestioned.

To make the apron and sleeves for a woman of medium size will require 5½ yards of material 2½, 4½ yards 36; to make the cap, ½ yard of any width.

The pattern, 7480, is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inches bust. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

APPLE DESSERT

Apples may be prepared for dessert in a variety of ways, says the Washington Herald. A "different" way, however, is to peel the apples, halve them, arrange in a deep dish, cover plentifully with sugar, add butter and spices and a very little hot water, and bake a long time in a rather slow oven, turning the dish and the apples once in a while. The result, when the apples are cold, will be a clear amber jelly in the bottom and around the fluffy apples.

PANIER REALLY ATTRACTIVE

But it must be well done

WOMEN never tire of talking about the change in skirts, and yet there has been practically no change in two years, at least no change of any importance, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times.

Draperies have swerved this way and that; the waist line has dropped or risen a quarter of an inch; trimming on the hem has been taken off and put on, but all these changes were minor ones and did not put a frock in or out of fashion. They merely represented whims of the wearer.

It is quite safe to say that the skirts of August and September will not change. One cannot lay down strict prophecies about the drapery. It may continue to drop to the half way line between the ankles and knees, and then turn itself under to form a zouave trouser effect; or it may shorten into a semblance of the pant of the early Spring.

There is no doubt that the panier will be brought forward with emphasis in the middle of August. Whatever has been introduced in a sensational form one season always comes out in a modified form the next. There is something very attractive about the panier when it is well done, and there is no reason why France should give it up entirely because it did not meet with approval in March.

After all, it opened a way for all the skirt drapery we wear now, and this is saying much. There is an exceptionally pretty model showing the panier made of gray and black striped surah, a very soft and supple material of which the public knows too little. The lower skirt was narrow and short, and the paniers were quite full for any material except the flimsy one of which they were made.

They were caught up to the underskirt in such a way that the lower part fell free like a puff and the lower line was irregular. They went down to a point in front, and one side was higher than the other and at the back the fulness fell into a wide Watteau plait.

The bodice was quite full and had a wide shoulder piece set in, something on the order of a man's shirt. It ran down into the top of the sleeve, and was finished at the neck line with a high Directoire collar of the material edged with black.

The fronts closed at the waist line and were trimmed at the edges with black satin buttonholes and flat cut-crystal buttons.

black bow and ends. The waist line was high and outlined with black satin.

With this the wearer wore Louis XVI. patent leather slippers, with huge cut steel buckles and gray silk stockings clocked with black. The hat was modified from the shape once called the macaroni, which the men wore in the days of the Regency. It was of black silk beaver with a stiff white plume waving toward the back.

Now here is a costume that will give good service from now until Thanksgiving and can be worn all winter for afternoon affairs in the house. It is wise in choosing certain types of gowns to get them of materials and in colors that do not easily go out of fashion. All the varying changes in black and white are admirable; plain black is always good, especially when it is worn through all the seasons in different fabrics. All-white gowns of material other than muslin are admirable, as they will serve for house gowns in the winter.

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FIRELESS COOKER

Every woman may make a hay or cotton or newspaper stove that will do the work of the day in a homely, yet efficient way. My first experiment with the fireless cooker was in the country, where the only available materials for the construction of the wondrous labor and fuel saver were a stout wooden box and plenty of soft hay. I called in the gardener to my help and deposited in the nest we prepared a covered saucier full of oatmeal porridge that had come to the boil upon the stove. The cook stood by, respectful and incredulous; the gardener was audible in his doubts.

Ten hours thereafter the saucier yielded up porridge smoking hot and deliciously tender. The second essay was with certain hard unripe pears shaken from the tree before their time. We pared them without coring; cooked them 10 minutes after the boil was reached (which left them as hard as before) and buried the covered saucier in the hay. They emerged after six hours' seclusion so soft that a straw pierced the cores.—New Era.

PROTECT FLOOR

Utilize old felt hats or old rubbers or even heavy old overcoats by cutting them small, round pads to fit the bottoms of chair legs; glue these pads fast to the bottoms of the legs and they will save polished floors wonderfully.—Today's Magazine.

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BOHN SANITOR KITCHEN TABLE

Leading Events in the Automobile World

DAVID BRUCE-BROWN ENTERS FIAT CAR IN GRAND PRIZE RACE

It Is the First Regular Entry for the Big American Classic to Be Held at Milwaukee

SMALL CARS ALSO

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The entry of David Bruce-Brown heading the list of speedsters for the Grand Prize race, considerable interest is now being stirred up in Milwaukee's big motor race meet.

Bruce-Brown nominated the Fiat car last

Tuesday—the first regular entry in the international classic and his mount will be the same car with which he won the

first leg of the French Grand Prix a few

weeks ago and with which he scored third

place in the famous European classic, but

was disqualified on a technicality for

having taken on gasoline at an unauthorized point on the course. As it was, this

driver lost an hour and 10 minutes trying to get gasoline and made up 35 minutes

of this loss, driving a slashing race and

passing many other contenders. He

crossed the line beaten by a very small margin.

A number of other famous pilots are already making plans for the big Milwaukee meet. Ralph De Palma, who will arrive from Europe, may be seen at the wheel of the same car—the Mercedes—with which he made such a sensational performance at Indianapolis, leading practically for 495 miles. Erwin Bergdall has entered the Pabst trophy and the Vanderbilt cup races and possibly may be a contender in the Grand Prize.

E. G. Hewlett of Los Angeles has ex-

pressed a desire to enter two Fiat cars,

the one which Tetzlaff drove to victory at Santa Monica and Tacoma a few weeks ago. Tetzlaff will have one of these mounts and Barney Oldfield may have the second one.

Starter F. J. Wagner has received ad-

vice from a number of small car makers as well as manufacturers of the big fel-

lows that they are preparing to enter the Pabst trophy and Wisconsin motor trophy events.

When the two big races were held at Savannah that city was always com-

manded for the excellent way the militia

rolled the course. The Milwaukee

promoters do not intend to be outdone

by the southern city in this respect and

arrangements have been made to have

an 8.7 mile circuit controlled by a dozen

companies of the state guard and more

if necessary.

CLUB FINANCING GOOD ROAD WORK

CHICAGO—Actual work upon road improvement is now in progress in the neighborhood of Riverside, under the auspices of the La Grange Motor Club. Six hundred dollars has been spent in the repairing of a half mile strip on Des Plaines avenue, which was probably the worst piece of road in constant use in this neighborhood. The money is being raised by subscription, and if the plans of the club are carried out in their entirety, something like \$4000 will be used in improving about 10 miles of road connecting Berwyn, Riverside, La Grange and Hinsdale, and intermediate towns with Chicago. More important still is the plan to maintain these roads in good condition by constant work.

If every interested automobile owner in this section joins the club they will have funds sufficient to do the necessary work after this initial expenditure."

AMUSEMENTS

Follow the BLUE FLAG By Trolley AURUNDALE on the CHARLES NORUMBEKA Open-Air Auditorium 3:30 & 8:05, & ZOO TOMORROW Night SUNDAY CONCERT In the Open Air Auditorium at 8 Popular Prices.

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For particulars apply SIGHT-SEEING AUTO CO., 14 PARK SQ., Tel. Oxford 3028 or 2622, or Hotel and Travel Dept., the Monitor.

Gloucester & "North Shore"

Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of Brattle St., Elgin St., and Brattle St., every night. Week Days 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P.M. Sundays and Holidays leave Gloucester at 15 A.M. and leave Boston at 15 P.M. Good Music. 50c each way. E. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. N. S. Co.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. MIDSUMMER RACE SERIES ON SOON

Small Sail Craft and Power Boat Contests Arouse Much Interest—The "Bang and Go Back" Race

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Yachtsmen are awaiting with great interest the Corinthian Yacht Club's midsummer series of open races which have just been announced for Aug. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

For this series a trophy will be given in each class to the yacht winning two races. If necessary a sail-off is to be held on the morning of Aug. 10, the day of the open race.

Three general divisions of the classes may be made. The first includes the small sail craft, the second the motor boats and the third a "bang and go back" contest for power craft.

In the first mentioned of these divisions there are six classes—the Hull 15-footers, the Hingham 15-footers, Alphadories, beach comber dories, a handicap for boats under 16 feet waterline and the Pleon Yacht Club class.

For the motor boats there are four classes—the interclub cabin power boats, the interclub open power boats, the special class for open and cabin craft and the speed boats.

Perhaps the most novel contest is the "bang and go back" event, one of which has been held already this year, proving most successful. The rules are as follows:

All boats will start from starting line, going at full speed. Outside the harbor, off Half-way rock, will be the committee boat, flying a large Corinthian Club flag. When the boats are scattered all over the bay, the flag will be lowered and the boats race to the finish line; the first one to cross the finish line wins.

To make the race a success, the fast boats must go at full speed, so that when the flag is lowered they will be a mile or so outside the committee boat, and slow boats a mile or so inside; then when they turn and race for the finish the slow boats will have a mile or so handicap and all kind of boats will finish near together. Boats obviously going at a slower speed than they are capable of on the way out, before the flag on the committee boat is lowered, will be disqualified.

HUNTER MEETS W. I. HOWLAND, JR.

CHICAGO—Paul Hunter of Midlothian and W. I. Howland, Jr., of Glen View meet in final today for the second Glen View cup in the annual invitation tournament of the Glen View Country Club. Hunter beat Nat Wheeler of Lake Geneva in the semi-finals Friday by 10 and 9, and Howland beat Dr. George W. Mosher of Windsor by 12 and 9.

Howland had been picked to give Hunter a good battle and a large gallery followed this match for the first 18 holes. The Windsor player, however, got into the rough on his first hole and from then on he seemed to be playing with a big handicap.

ENGLISH MEETS ALDEN

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—Frank English, the 14 year old New Haven boy, meets C. H. Turner of Boston today in the final for the Mt. Washington golf cup. English won his way to the final Friday by defeating Harry Waldron of the Agawam Hunt Club, Friday, 3 and 2, giving the former a handicap of eight strokes, and turning in a card of 82, only 1 stroke behind the amateur record. Turner won his place in the final by defeating H. T. Alden of Brooklyn, 7 and 6.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Denver 5, Omaha 1. Lincoln 4, Topeka 0. St. Louis 4, Kansas City 0. Sioux City 4, Wichita 1. Sioux City 5, Wichita 1.

MOTOR-BOAT ITEMS

The schooner yacht Zuhrah of Winthrop is at Neponset for painting.

—oo—

The auxiliary yawl Vagrant, belonging to R. H. Herrick, Jr., is on the ways at Lawley's for a general overhauling.

—oo—

W. H. Ames of Easton has had his steam yacht equipped with a new pair of propellers and her bottom painted. She was launched Wednesday.

—oo—

Rapid progress is being made upon the two hydroplanes being built for H. F. Harkness at Lawley's. The larger is 40 feet in length and will be equipped with two engines designed by Mr. Harkness and built by Christie. They will develop great power. The smaller craft is 20 feet in length and will have three Antoinette engines.

The musical public of New Orleans, with its historic interest in French opera, cannot fail to want to have its company remodeled after the manner of French companies that Oscar Hammerstein first put in vogue in the United States and that Mr. Dippel of Chicago and Mr. Russell of Boston have made their principal triumphs with.

First class French opera presentation must in time win the day in New Orleans, as it must in Montreal. The Montreal director, Mr. Jeanotte, long ago had the good judgment to ally himself

HISTORIC MINE FURNISHES IRON FOR R-C-H CARS

Ironclad Monitor of Civil War Fame and Rodman Guns Also Came From Richmond, Mass.

That the iron which enters into the construction of the R-C-H cylinders, pistons, fly wheels and crank cases is of the same grade and from the same source as the guns of the famous ironclad, the Monitor, of civil war fame, was disclosed recently by S. G. Colt, president of the Richmond iron works of Richmond, Mass., in a letter to the R-C-H corporation.

The iron is all produced from the ore of the company's mines in Massachusetts. The mines have been in operation since 1827 and the furnace since 1829, making it one of the very oldest in the country. The product has always been noted for its strength and cleanliness, as result of the methods of producing and the elements such as nickel and titanium, found in the ore in its native state.

At the time of the civil war the company's entire product was taken by the United States government and utilized in the pouring of the famous Rodman guns, as well as the armament of the Monitor, the ship that revolutionized naval construction. Since the war much of its product has been taken by two of the largest railway systems of the country, being used for the car wheels.

This iron is the highest grade that can be procured and despite its high cost, which is far in excess of other grades, it has been found the cheapest by the R-C-H corporation, because of the splendid results obtained. Not only is the strength of the various parts of the motor far greater than would be the case with a less expensive material, but a hard lubricating surface, which improves with the wear of the piston moving up and down in the bore of the cylinder, is obtained. This means that R-C-H cylinders cannot become easily scored by gouges by the piston rings. This fact has been well proven by the work done by thousands of R-C-H motors.

SOLVES PROBLEM OF WHAT TO DO WITH OLD CARS

"Drive Them" Says Dr. H. C. Stewart of Denver Whose Locomobile Is Near 90,000-Mile Mark

Dr. A. C. Stewart of Denver, Colo., who is a very enthusiastic motorist, having owned cars practically since the beginning of the industry, says that he has solved the problem of what to do with the old car. His solution is to drive it. In proof of this theory he is at present engaged in making a tour from Denver, which before its completion will take him through over half of the states in the United States and will aggregate about 7000 miles.

At first the symptoms seemed to point to the carburetor as the seat of the trouble and accordingly the carburetor was thoroughly cleaned and perfectly adjusted, but without benefit. Then the spark plugs were cleaned and their electrodes adjusted, still without any further improvement. Naturally, the next thing to do was to blame it on the wiring system. Every wire and its connections was thoroughly examined and found to be in good order.

Dr. Stewart recently made his first visit to the Locomobile factory, although he has been a Locomobile owner for a good many years. His present car is a 1908 model.

In speaking of it he said: "I have frequently been asked by motorists how I have managed to keep my car running so consistently and so well for such a number of years and I have always answered the question by saying that my success was due to two reasons. In the first place, when I purchased a car I purchased one which I knew was properly constructed. The second reason is that I have never tinkered with it."

"During the last four years I have driven my car between 85,000 and 90,000 miles, which I think is a very fair record for a 20-horsepower car driven by the owner. On the present trip during the last month I have covered about 2700 miles, and I expect that before I reach San Diego, which is the ultimate point of my tour, that counting side trips and detours it will cover at least 4000 miles more, which will bring my mileage pretty close to the 95,000 mark."

Dr. Stewart states that his present trip east has been one of the most pleasant he has ever taken and anticipates that the return, which is to be by way of Texas, will be no less enjoyable.

CARBON ON MAGNETO DISTRIBUTOR PLATE IGNITION TROUBLE

A man who usually drives and makes all minor repairs to his car himself recently had great difficulty in locating the cause of a troublesome ignition derangement, which caused the motor to stop altogether when running at low speed, and to misfire on one or more cylinders at each revolution when the motor was accelerated, says the Horseless Age.

At first the symptoms seemed to point to the carburetor as the seat of the trouble and accordingly the carburetor was thoroughly cleaned and perfectly adjusted, but without benefit. Then the spark plugs were cleaned and their electrodes adjusted, still without any further improvement. Naturally, the next thing to do was to blame it on the wiring system. Every wire and its connections was thoroughly examined and found to be in good order.

The last, but one of the most important parts of the ignition system, the magneto, was then removed and taken apart for examination. When this was done the source of trouble was quite clear. The distributor plate, which contains alternate segments of metal and insulation, had gathered a thin coating of carbon from the revolving brush. This coating was probably caused by a brush that was composed of too soft a carbon compound and aggravated perhaps by a lubricating oil coming in contact with the distributor plate, which helped the carbon to stick to the plate and form a coating over it. When the carbon had thus become thick enough it acted as a conductor and allowed current to pass from one segment to the other, thus interfering with the ignition system and causing one or more of the cylinders to misfire.

The trouble was easily corrected in a few minutes by means of a piece of very fine French emery paper which both removed the carbon and brightened the metal segments of the distributor.

Chalmers 1913 Models

We respectfully refer the public to the announcement of Chalmers cars for 1913 in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. We believe Chalmers cars for 1913 offer greater values than ever before. Read about the new cars in the Post; then let us show them to you at your convenience.

FETHWITTEN-GILMORE CO. 907 BOYLSTON ST.

ART AND ARTISTS

ARTS CHAIR MAY BE ENDOWED IN HONOR OF F. D. MILLET

ing way. He was deeply interested in the work and success of the American Academy at Rome, and during his last trip abroad he spent much of his time at the institution. The endowment sum which has been proposed is a large one, and the raising of it is a big proposition. I feel sure, however, that the artists of the country will respond nobly to the call for subscriptions."

CHICAGO STUDENT SECURES PRIX DE ROME THIS YEAR

CHICAGO—Eugene F. Savage of Bloomington, Ill., a student of the Art Institute of Chicago intermittently from 1901 to 1912, is the successful competitor for the Prix de Rome of 1912 in painting.

For two thirds of the last school year he has been a regular student of the art institute in the class of Harry M. Walcott and stood first in the monthly examinations. This year two of the three competitors were chosen from Chicago—the other Chicago artist being Martin Hemings.

The fellowship in painting in the American academy in Rome of the value of \$1000 a year for three years, gives the holder free residence in the Villa Mirafiori in Rome for three years, beginning the first of next October, with certain privileges of European travel.

The candidates are selected from the whole country. First, examples of drawing and painting are received from all who wish to compete. From these 10 are selected, who are subjected to a severe examination. Those who are chosen for the final competitive composition which consists in painting a finished picture which shall adhere closely to a composition made in the previous examination.

BUSINESS MEN OF ARLINGTON TO PICNIC AT PLYMOUTH AUG. 7

ARLINGTON, Mass.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, every place of business in Arlington will close and the townspersons will go on their annual outing. The occasion will be the traders' day celebration under the direction of the Arlington Business Men's Association.

It is expected that between 300 and 400 will attend the outing, which will be held at Plymouth. The party leaves Arlington Center at 9 o'clock in the morning by special cars, and goes direct to Rowe's wharf, where it embarks on the steamer Betty Alden. At Plymouth a tour of historic points will be made and a basket picnic held. The return is made by the boat which arrives in Boston at about 6:15 p.m.

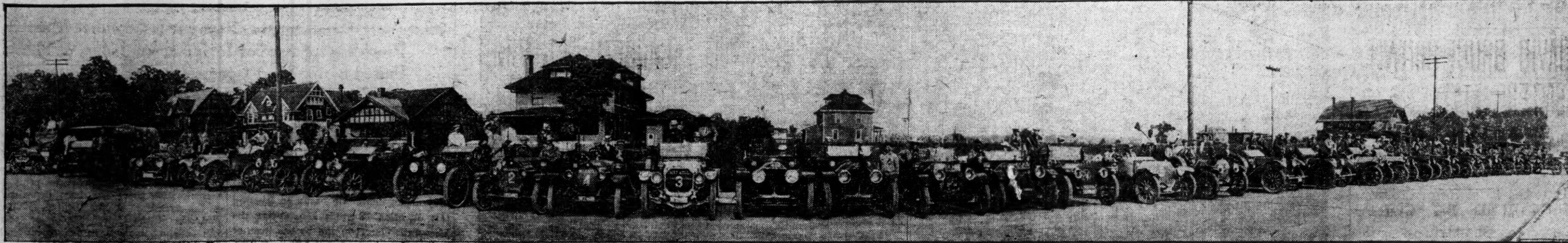
The party will be made up of Arlington business men, their families and friends. The committee is having badges made for the occasion. The outing is in charge of the board of directors of the association, comprising: Charles H. Stevens, president; Rufus W. Blake, vice-president; Charles H. Gannett, secretary; David Buttrick, treasurer, and Peter Schwamb, Walter K. Hutchinson, James O. Holt, Dr. Charles A. Thomas, Napoleon J. Hardy, Fred N. Bennett and F. Alfred Patterson. The Arlington Business Men's Association was instituted in 1908 and has a membership of over 150.

HOUSE TABLES KNOX REQUEST

WASHINGTON—The House has refused to print a report sent to it by President Taft at the request of Secretary of State Knox. The report was the official record of the proceedings of the international prison congress, held in Washington in 1910, and was 131 pages long.

The printing fund of the state department was at a low ebb, so Secretary Knox sent the report to the House, which had not requested it, with the hope that it

INDIANAPOLIS IS MAKING A GREAT EFFORT TO BOOM ITS AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY



The many automobiles lined up for the start in the second annual four-states tour

SECOND ANNUAL FOUR-STATES AUTO TOUR IS SUCCESSFUL

Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky Are Touched in Big Trip—Start and Finish Are in Indianapolis

The second annual four-states automobile tour came to an end at Indianapolis this week when the motorists arrived back in that city after the most successful journey of the kind ever undertaken. That these tours will be annual affairs is the general opinion of those who have watched their successful careers.

William S. Gilbreath, secretary of the Hoosier Motor Club of Indianapolis, has written for The Christian Science Monitor, the following interesting account of how the tour originated and what it is accomplishing for the automobile industry of Indiana:

"Some one has said, 'The man who says a thing cannot be done is interrupted by the noise of the man who is doing it.' All of which is too true, so when the hope was repeatedly expressed that the automobile manufacturers of Indiana should come closer together and in a measure cease a competition which was little less than a carnival of the anvil chorus kind, it was to laugh and the scoffers were many and the predictions for anything but clear sailing. Possibly without having the above saying in mind or thinking about other things than the mere question of publicity, several gentlemen dining together asked the question, 'Well, what next?' and were answered by several bright young fellows, 'Why not get together a string of cars and parade them round the state to show in a measure our wares?'

"Immediately all kinds of questions arose. Would so and so join in? Why not make it exclusively between such and such factories? It would be folly to ask this one and that one, etc., etc., until what was left seemed such a small handful it appeared almost useless, and the plan seemed hopeless until that unquenchable spirit of the clear heads and honest hearts of the minority said no? We will make this a state affair, we will show our neighbors what Indiana has and is doing in our line, and in making it a state affair will recognize no one or two persons or factories and will ask all alike."

"Then and there a four-state tour was planned, called so from the fact that the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa were in the route. Invitations to every factory in the state were sent out for a meeting, the response was remarkably prompt and generous and was prompted in the first instance by curiosity. This getting together reminds one of Carlyle's simile of the throwing together of half smoldering embers, and the description of their bursting into flame aptly illustrates the after result, as this first meeting developed into one great revolution of feeling, and from being merely a traveling show, it graduated into the very thing the man said could not be done, and the mere publicity stunt came to be a harmony banquet, the participants of which lost sight of the mere personal gain, the mere personal advertisement and united in the general emphatic and whole-souled boost of the whole product of the automobile factories of the state of Indiana.

"Abraham Lincoln's letter to General Hooker on appointing him to command the army of the Potomac Jan. 26, 1863, is a masterpiece on criticism. One sentence in this remarkable speech cannot be valued in money. 'I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army of criticizing their commander and withholding confidence from him will now turn upon you.' On this first tour, 'Bill' who had criticized 'Jim' learned somewhat of the conditions surrounding 'Jim' and 'Jim' learned things of 'Bill,' affairs and temperament that he had not dreamed of, and here we have the remarkable sight of 32 makes of cars traveling together 1600 miles on a set schedule, working and helping each other out of difficulties, meeting together at the end of the day to discuss the next day's run, talking over the features of the day's run and in fact meeting on the common ground of fellowship. This resulted in eliminating the commercial lines of bitterness and gave a clear, clean-cut competition, hard-fought in a way, but devoid of all bitterness.

"Such was the effect of the first four-states tour of the Indiana automobile manufacturers. It was thought this could not be done again, but again the man who was doing it was drowns with his noise the canters, and here is presented again the spectacle of 17 factories of Indiana, with 41 cars entour through Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio representing \$60,000,000 worth of the manufacturers' articles, visiting 42

CONSTRUCTION IN WYETH CAR, JUST ON MARKET, NOVEL

Frame Side-Bars Rigid on Rear Axle, Springs in Front — Hinged Body Rests on Rear Springs

With as many inventors as there are giving careful study to the development of the automobile it is not an unusual thing for something entirely new to be brought out and this seems to be the case with the Wyeth 1913, a car which has just been put on the market. One of the new design has been in use since last October, proving its serviceability beyond a doubt. Since that time the little vehicle has covered 10,000 miles over roads in all parts of New England. No part has as yet been replaced with the exception of the tires, which were taken off about three weeks ago after they had worn out together, like the one-horse shay.

The average mileage on gasoline has been better than 30, in all conditions both in the mountains and along the coast. It has never had a set of chains, yet as far as is known has never skidded.

The essential difference between the construction of the Wyeth and ordinary construction is the way in which the weight is distributed. The two side bars of the frame are directly supported upon the rear axle, while upon the front axle they are supported by full elliptic springs. The body of the car is hinged, the weight resting upon full springs hung on the rear axle housing. This

design permits of a remarkably simple construction, eliminating the use of a universal joint in the tail shaft and permitting a straight line drive. The rear may not be able to measure the benefit in actual sales, we may not sell one car or place one agent on the trip, but we do know it boosts the general industry, so it is with this spirit of the benefit of the general good which permeates the whole thing and is drawing attention to Indiana made goods.

The 1912 tour was planned early in the winter; a tentative route laid out and applicants called for, for the furnishing of a pathfinding car and a driver was held for this honor. A Great Western car was chosen, and early in the spring this car with two representatives of the organization, W. D. Edburn and Ray Leeman, went over the route, changing it here and there where necessary, mapping the way, arranging hotel, garage or parking places, contracting for gasoline, oil and every conceivable contingent. Three weeks were consumed in this work. In the meantime entries from the factories in the state were taken and a party of five spent one week touring the state and visiting some of those who had not entered.

July 2 an advance car was sent out, this honor was also competed and drawn for. The plan of the press committee was to post each city and town passed through, to confine all notices to the tour alone and let the cars themselves speak for the makers, thus having a big \$60,000,000 show on wheels, propelling itself from place to place and proving for pleasure seekers and trucks alike, practically, not theoretically, their availability. All cities and towns visited turned out en masse to greet them and most of the larger cities provided entertainments. Akron, Ohio, did herself proud and for two and a half days gave the boys and their friends something to think of, and all learned something of the greatest tire city in the world. The Hoosier Motor Club members took special cars from Indianapolis to Akron to be present on the occasion and it was a general feast.

The route lay through the following cities: Kokomo, Ind.; Peru, Ind.; Wabash, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Van Wert, O.; Lima, O.; Findley, O.; Fennimore, O.; Tiffin, O.; Mansfield, O.; Akron, O.; Canton, O.; Wheeling, West Va.; Zanesville, O.; Columbus, O.; Chillicothe, O.; Portsmouth, O.; Huntington, W. Va.; Mayville, Ky.; Paris, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Frankfort, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Seymour, Ind.; Columbus, Ind., and Indianapolis.

The start was made on the 9th of July and return to Indianapolis on the 25th, where the commercial bodies of the city, recognizing the wonderful work in doing what it was said could not be done in producing the best of feeling between competition and bringing a measure of harmony from chaos, tendered a representative reception to the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers Association.

INSTITUTE TO GET ANNEX

BERLIN, Ont.—The board of education has decided to erect a large addition to the Collegiate Institute. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

CHALMERS HAS THREE CHASSIS MODELS FOR 1913

Standardization and Increased Facilities Result in Reduction in Price in the Well-Known Model "Six"

With full electric lighting equipment, Turkish cushions, 11-inch upholstery, handsome all-metal bell-backed bodies, air pressure, self-starter, demountable rims and many other improvements, Chalmers cars for 1913 set a high standard of automobile excellence.

The line consists of three chassis models—the "30," which has been well known for the past five years; the "Thirty-Six," which was first introduced last season; and the "Six," which was brought out about the first of the present year.

Perhaps the most startling feature of the Chalmers announcement is the fact that the "Six" will be marketed for the 1913 season at \$2300. This change in price of the company's highest-powered model is explained by the fact that during the past season the Chalmers factory has been materially enlarged. The standardization of the entire Chalmers line, making many parts of the six-cylinder car interchangeable with the "Thirty-Six," has also had much to do in placing the new price on the "Six." The "Thirty-Six" is priced at \$1850, while the "30" remains at \$1500.

Mechanically, the new Chalmers cars offer no innovations. The Chalmers self-starter, which was first introduced last season, is continued. A season's use of this device has proved it simple and thoroughly efficient. For the new season the starter is provided with a four-cylinder pressure pump instead of the cylinder check valve which was used in 1912. An improved shut-off valve on the storage tank is also introduced. Otherwise the device stands as first brought before the public.

It has a one-cylinder motor, which is so well balanced that when running on the street it would be almost impossible to tell whether it was a one or a four. There are two fly wheels (one on either side of the connecting rod) both being enclosed in the crankcase under the cylinder.

A model of the car may be seen at the Motor Mart, where the Wyeth Motor Company is now signing up agencies. An unusual chance is afforded for the visitor to inspect this unique construction.

The concern is putting out two general types of cars, one for commercial purposes and the other a runabout. There are both open and closed delivery wagons, each with a capacity of 750 pounds.

Mr. Wyeth, the designer, was formerly with the Speedwell, and has had a large experience in designing cars. He made the experiments with the test car personally, and has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the showing made.

INMAN REACHES SEMI-FINALS OF WESTERN TENNIS

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—The semi-final contests in the western tennis championship at Owingsville Friday were full of brilliant play. The first contest was between W. T. Hayes of Chicago and Heath Byford in the men's singles fourth round. Byford took the first set 6-4, Hayes then won the next two sets and the match, 6-2, 6-2.

F. C. Inman of New York eliminated H. H. Braly of Los Angeles, 6-2, 8-10, 6-4, in the semi-finals.

In the men's doubles G. M. Church and W. H. Mace of Princeton lost to W. T. Hayes of Chicago and J. H. Winston, Norfolk, 7-5, 7-5, 6-1. A. Squarer and A. L. Green, Jr., easily beat E. S. Rockwell and L. J. Washburn, another Chicago pair, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

In the women's singles semi-finals, Miss May Sutton beat Miss Miriam Steever 6-0, 6-1, and Miss Mary Brown eliminated Miss C. B. Neely, 6-2, 6-3.

In the semi-finals of the women's doubles, Miss Sutton and Miss Neely easily defeated Mrs. Monroe and Miss Murphy of New Orleans, 6-1, 6-0.

DOUBLES FINALS TODAY

NEW YORK—The final matches in the doubles round-robin lawn tennis tournament of the Westchester club are scheduled for this afternoon. R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard, the national champions, are sure of first place, as they have won three of their four matches without a defeat and every other team has lost at least two matches.

CHICAGO GETS NEW PITCHER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Chicago Americans have purchased Pitcher Clarke from the Vancouver club of the Northwestern league. During the present season Clarke has lost only one game out of the 10 he has pitched.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS ALL OVER COUNTRY ADOPT AUTOMOBILES

Machines Costing \$1,000,000 Ordered During May

F. H. Sawyer of Goodyear Company Tells of Tires

TWO PRINCIPLES

"A national movement that is causing widespread interest among municipalities," says F. H. Sawyer, head of the motor truck fire department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O., "is the adoption of motor driven apparatus for fire department service."

"That this movement has assumed concrete form is best evidenced by the large number of machines being purchased. One authority states that 166 machines, aggregating \$1,000,000 were ordered or delivered during the month of May, and a New York paper in a recent article states that not less than \$75,000,000 worth of motor driven fire apparatus will be purchased within the next 10 years.

"The change from horse-drawn to motor-driven fire apparatus is a radical one, and to make it perfectly practical has required a vast amount of engineering skill and a large corps of experts who have been devoting their entire time to a satisfactory solution of the many and complex problems presented. To give the reader an idea of the magnitude and importance of some of these problems we will briefly consider the subject of rubber tires for such vehicles.

"In fire department service, the most important requisite is reliability. The demands of fire apparatus in responding to a call are imperative, and the machine must get to the scene of the fire without delay, and a pneumatic tire to properly fulfill its functions must meet these exacting requirements, and in the design of such a tire two broad principles must be observed—correct design and high quality of workmanship and material, and no tire can be a success that fails to fully meet both of these requirements.

"It must be borne in mind that the problems involved in fire department service are different from those encountered in pleasure vehicles. Motor-driven fire apparatus weighs four or five times as much as the average touring car and the combination of excessive weight and high speed produces severe strains that must be properly provided for, and a straight side tire will withstand these strains far better than one of the clincher type, as the straight side tire will not rim-cut, whereas the excessive strains which are concentrated on the hook of the clincher rim will cause the clincher type to deteriorate much more quickly.

"Again, a straight side tire having a suitable steel core properly vulcanized in the base, forms a self-sustaining tire which is independent of support from the rim and does not require bolts or cumbersome fastenings, and as a result forms a tire that is in the strict sense of the word, quick detachable. Fire department requirements demand a tire that possesses these advantages.

"Very heavy apparatus requires solid rubber tires to carry the weight properly and many complex problems are encountered in the solution of a satisfactory solid tire, that Mr. Sawyer will discuss at a later date."

A. L. Sawyer, of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, has been asked to issue an executive order to permit motor cars in Yellowstone park and other national playgrounds.

W. H. Soules in a Studebaker "20" has finished the Wisconsin state reliability tour for the Sentinel trophy with a perfect score.

Floyd W. Baum, captain of the Motor-club at the University of Illinois is on his way around the world on his motorcycle.

J. P. Schantz of Portland, Ore., rode his motorcycle across country over several thousand miles of road to the F. A. M. convention at Columbus.

A motorcycle squad of eight policemen has been organized in Denver, Colo., to patrol 64 square miles of the city, which in the past eight years has been without police protection.

The United States government—for a half century one of Studebaker's best customers—has just purchased eight more Studebaker cars for work in the reclamation service and the Indian bureau.

What promises to be the biggest race ever held on the famous road course at Elgin, Ill., has been definitely scheduled for Aug. 30-31 next. Entry blanks for the event, which is to be conducted by the Chicago Automobile Club, cooperating with the Elgin Automobile Race Association, were issued last week. Four events are scheduled, two light car races for the Aurora and Illinois trophies are to be held on Friday the 30th, while on Saturday the contest for the Elgin national trophy and the free-for-all event will take place. All of the events are to be non-stock affairs, run under class "C" or class "E" regulations.

Practise for the automobile races to be held on the hard-packed Galveston (Tex.) beach Aug. 8, 9, 10, under the auspices of Galveston Automobile Club and the Texas State Automobile Association has begun and daily hundreds of motor followers line the course to watch the tuning-up sprints. The drivers who are already located on the course are mostly amateurs of Texas and neighboring states who are to be pitted against the veteran pilots from the north. This beach event brings together a fast lot of local drivers who each year strive to win the reputation of being the "Bruce-Brown" of the South.

Several hundred motorcyclists joined the Federation of American Motorcyclists during the convention at Columbus, O. —ooo—

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The Studebaker corporation has taken advantage of a sensational profitable season to recall \$450,000 worth of preferred stock, issued some time ago. In addition, the firm has added greatly to its immense reserve fund.

Common rosin dissolved in turpentine makes an excellent soldering fluid, and one that is particularly useful in electrical work because it will not corrode the metal upon which it is used. It may be applied with a little swab on the end of a stick.

G. H. Bathrick has been chosen to head the newly formed Battle Creek (Mich.) Automobile Club. The other officers are: W. I. Fell, vice-president; H. W. Johnson, secretary-treasurer; N. E. Hubbard, C. Grandin, directors.

The Studebaker corporation has taken advantage of a sensational profitable season to recall \$450,000 worth of preferred stock, issued some time ago. In addition, the firm has added greatly to its immense reserve fund.

Sandy roads, in which the wheels sink deeply, may be more easily traversed even by very heavy cars, merely by deflating the tires about one-half, so that they spread out and form a wider traction surface; this serves to counteract the sinking effect.

Again, a straight side tire having a suitable steel core properly vulcanized in the base, forms a self-sustaining tire which is independent of support from the rim and does not require bolts or cumbersome fastenings, and as a result forms a tire that is in the strict sense of the word, quick detachable. Fire department requirements demand a tire that possesses these advantages.

One of the longest camping automobile itineraries ever arranged since the motor car became popular, has just been completed by Col. F. A. Johnson, who with Mrs. Johnson and their daughter, will leave in a few days to tour the United States and Europe in their National "40" car. Colonel Johnson claims to be the first man who ever drove an automobile in California.

The New England branch of the Universal Motor Truck Company which has heretofore been doing business at 883 Boylston street, will on Aug. 1 combine

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PRAISE FOR ANCIENTS KING GEORGE'S WORDS AS HE INSPECTS THEM

Impressive Ceremony When Massachusetts Company Dips Its Flag in Salute of Great Britain's Ruler

CHEERED BY CORPS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—His Majesty King George is captain-general of the Honourable Artillery Company, and having decided to inspect the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, which is now visiting Europe, his majesty gave permission for the inspection to be held in the grounds of Buckingham palace.

One very interesting episode of the inspection was the saluting of the King when the flag of the Honourable Artillery Company was dipped and the stars and stripes of the United States remained erect, only the regimental colors being lowered. His majesty, in the undress uniform of a field marshal, inspected the line, commencing with the Boston company, with the Earl of Denbigh and two squires in attendance. Having greeted Captain Appleton and shaken hands most cordially with him, the King spoke to Sergeant Lucas, who took part in the civil war. Having inspected the Boston contingent, his majesty inspected the Honourable Artillery Company, the band in the meantime playing a selection of airs. The whole of the forces present subsequently marched past, forming afterwards into three sides of a square, after which his majesty addressed them.

Addressing the troops, his majesty said, "Captain Appleton and members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts:

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of seeing you on parade here today, when I inspect the Honourable Artillery Company, with which you are so closely associated, and I congratulate you on the manner in which you have marched past.

"Last year I had the pleasure of seeing Captain Appleton when he came as one of the representatives of the corps, to announce my election as honorary member, in succession to King Edward VII.

"Today I welcome him and you, the representatives of the ancient and distinguished corps, which in 1806 sent a delegation to this country, and seven years later extended such unbounded hospitality to the Honourable Artillery Company on the occasion of their memorable visit to Boston.

"I feel sure that the interchange of such visits as these does much to promote and cement that friendly feeling which, I trust, will always exist between the two great English-speaking nations so closely connected by ties of race and brotherhood.

"I am interested to hear that on Friday you went to Windsor and affixed a tablet to the house erected on the site of that formerly occupied by Robert Keayne, a member of the English corps, who in 1838 left England for Boston, and there founded the historical organization by the present detachment.

"Colonel Lord Denbigh and members of the Honourable Artillery Company:

"It is a great satisfaction to me, your captain-general and colonel, to receive and inspect you here today.

"This is the first occasion on which I have seen you on parade since I succeeded my dear father, who occupied the position of captain-general of your corps for 42 years.

"It is very satisfactory to know from the various inspecting officers, who have reported on the work of the Honourable Artillery Company in the field, that in the two horse artillery batteries with their ammunition columns and in the infantry, the territorial forces possess five highly efficient and reliable units, if ever their services should be required.

"Your smart appearance, steadiness on parade and good marching are a proof of sound discipline and careful drill.

"In numbers you are almost up to full strength, and Lord Denbigh has every reason to be proud of the regiment which for almost 20 years has been under his command."

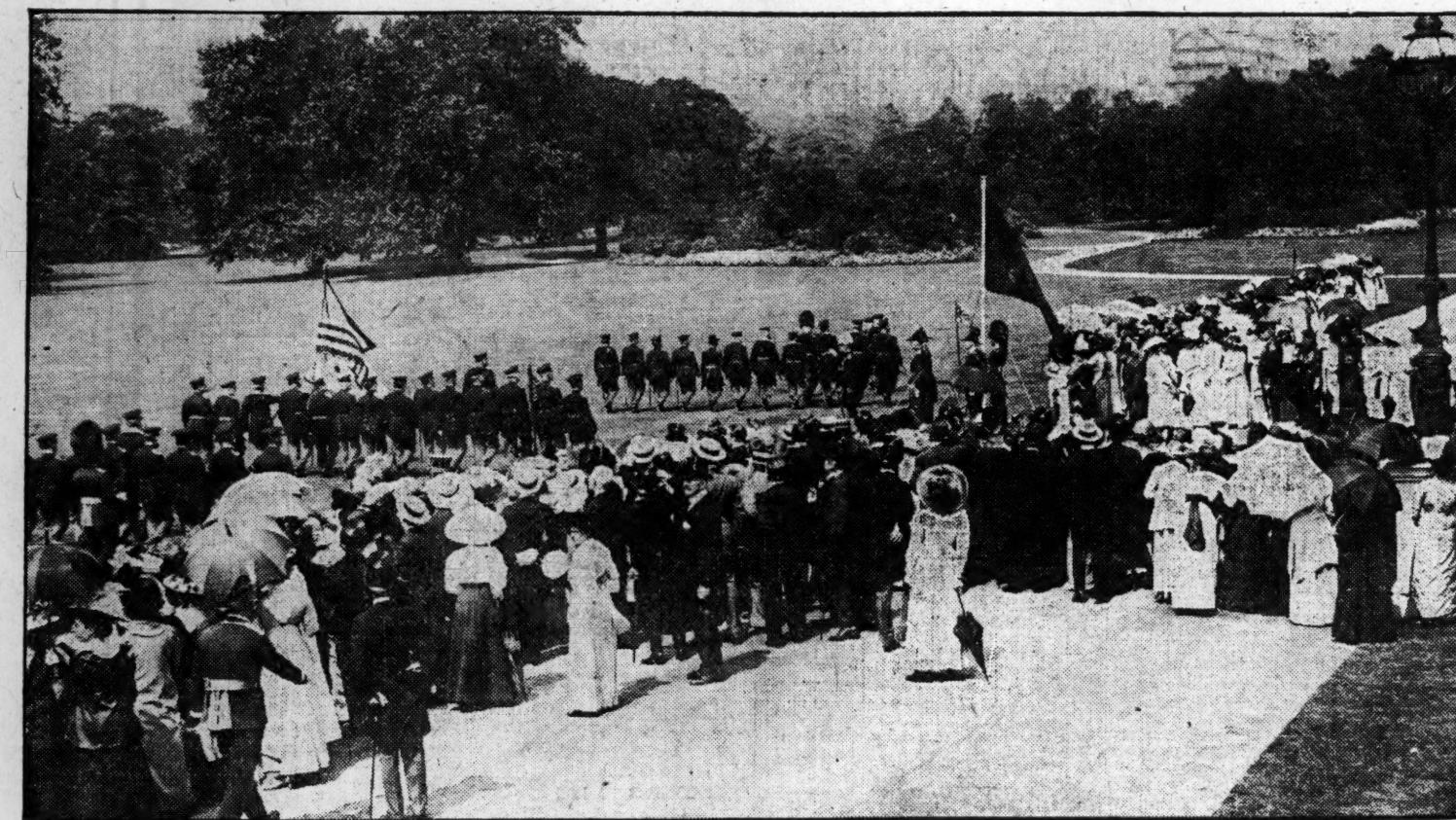
Lord Denbigh replied and thanked his majesty on behalf of the men, who then gave three hearty cheers, their bushes and bearskins being waved aloft on the points of their bayonets and swords. Before leaving the palace a photograph was taken of the Boston contingent with his majesty the King and the American ambassador standing side by side in the forefront of the group.

HUDSON VALLEY LAND FOR PARK

NEWBURG, N. Y.—The Palisades inter-state commission, of which George W. Perkins is president, has obtained 600 acres of land in the Bear mountain district. It extends far back in the mountains, and adjoins the tract given by Mrs. E. H. Harriman last year for public park purposes. The northern boundary is Popolopan creek, just south of Ft. Montgomery.

The commission has to obtain only one more parcel in order to have a boulevard from Jersey City to Newburg, and that is on Storm King, owned by the Storm King Stone Company.

KING GEORGE INSPECTS ANCIENTS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE



(Copyright by Daily Graphic, London)
Inspection of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Buckingham palace—Picture affords an excellent view of the grounds

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut. Col. O. S. Horne, Maj. E. P. O'Hern and Maj. W. A. Phillips, ord. dept., to New York to attend meeting at Army building July 30 of joint army and navy board on smokeless powder.

Capt. H. O. Williams, comsny, on Aug. 1 to New York for temporary duty as assistant in office of purchasing commissary.

First Lieut. R. V. Venable, twenty-second infantry, recruiting officer, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., recruit depot for duty.

Maj. D. J. Carr, signal corps, on Aug. 1 to Alaska to inspect offices, and lines along Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system from Seattle to Seward, and offices deemed necessary in first section between Valdez and Paxson.

Capt. W. M. Goodale, paymaster, will join charge of office during absence of Maj. Carr.

Capt. C. S. Babcock, cavalry, to West Point, N. Y., for duty, relieving Capt. J. D. Long, twelfth cavalry, who will join his regiment.

Navy Orders

These navy orders were issued today: Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Consten, detached the Tacoma, to the Vermont as first lieutenant.

Lieut. C. E. Smith, detached Mare Island, Cal., to group commander, first submarine group, Pacific torpedo flotilla, and command the Alert.

Midshipmen C. G. Gilliland, N. W. Hibus and W. E. Cheadle, detached the Minnesota, to the Montana.

Lieut. (junior grade) S. L. Henderson, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the navy from June 7, 1912.

Ensign C. P. Junglin, detached the Colorado, to three months' leave.

Midshipmen J. H. Falge, G. S. Gillespie and J. P. Dalton, detached the Minnesota, to the Tennessee.

Passed Assistant Paymaster P. J. Willett, detached Pacific torpedo flotilla and the Iris, home, wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerk F. J. Farber, appointed.

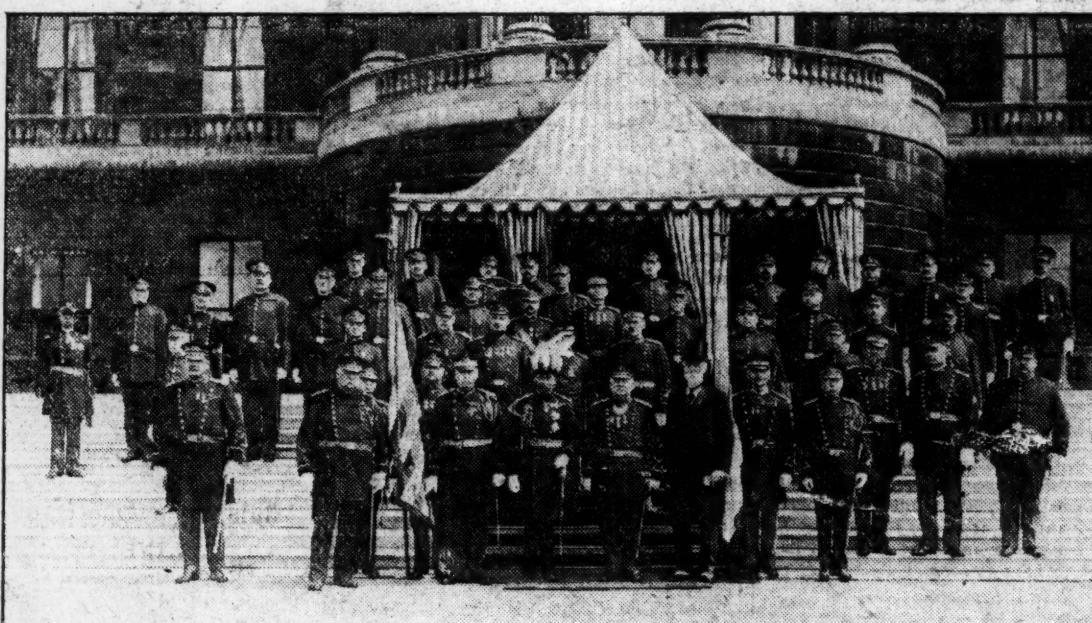
Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Collins, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to Pacific torpedo flotilla and the Iris.

Paymaster's Clerk H. H. Koppang, appointed, to the Kansas.

Capt. L. M. Gulick, detached marine



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Ancients on way to Buckingham palace to be inspected by King George and listen to his notable address



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)
Delegation of members of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company with the King on steps of Buckingham palace

RATIONAL GOLF

By Steven Armstrong

Every one who has studied singing knows that the notes which are at the junction of the various voice registers are the weakest in the whole range; and it takes years of practice to learn how to slide from the chest tones to the middle register and to let the upper note of the latter melt into a clear head tone. When you come to play a three-quarter or a full shot with a cleek you are at the junction of the "registers" in the orbit and motion of a club head, the borderland (to change the figure) between a hit and a swing. Consequently you must watch that you slip easily from the chest tones (to return to the original simile) of iron play into the middle register of a brass and thence to the head notes of a driver. This may seem a bit far fetched, but many really good players use their brassies exactly as they do their drivers and wonder why they go off on their driving sometimes till some one points out that they are hitting not swinging.

We will go into detail about this later, in the meantime we are still emitting chest tones, with a cleek, as it were. This is the last hit in the scale and also your first really full shot hence the danger to be guarded against. Stand with the right foot only a little advanced and with your feet wider apart than in the shots we have dealt with up to now. Weight evenly distributed and as the club is longer, you should be a

trifle further away from the ball. As you go up remember the advice I quoted once before of counting 1, 2, 3, evenly and devoting the 1 and 2 to the up swing and the 3 to the down stroke and follow through. It is never necessary with a cleek to go so far back on the up swing to force the left elbow to bend. Further back is only courting danger and gives no greater distance to your shot. At the top of your swing your left heel must be off the ground slightly and the foot turned onto the inside edge of the sole. All your weight must be on the firmly braced right leg. Your left eye, left shoulder and ball should be in a straight line. Now! let the ball "have it" firmly and follow right through, round your neck if need be, but if you have not swung back too far you won't want to go through round your neck, but do not make the mistake of trying to check your follow through or you will jerk.

There is only one excuse for a jerk in the whole golfing repertoire of shots, and that will be dealt with alone, so you are safe in the meantime to make it a rule never to jerk if you possibly can avoid it. At the finish of a properly played cleek shot your weight will be all on the left foot and the toe of your right foot is used purposely, because there should be no weight on it at all. If you are as firm on the left as you should be you can lift the right foot off the ground, after you have

finished the shot, without disturbing your balance in the slightest degree. As Braid is acknowledged a master of cleek play we will let him instruct us how to accomplish a three quarter shot with this club: "Besides the full shot with the cleek there is the three quarter, and while this may be carried out in the same way there is an adaptation of it which I have found very useful when playing against the wind. In this case I play with a more open stance, placing the right foot considerably nearer to the ball than the left. The weight is rather more on the left foot than the right, and the hands are held slightly forward, in front of the head of the club.

In the upward swing the wrists and forearms are kept rather stiffer than in the playing of the other shots. The former do not turn so much, and the left elbow is kept rather straighter, so that when the club is at the top of the swing it is found that the hands are farther away from the body than when a full shot was being made with either the driver or the cleek. Less bent is also the right knee, and there is not nearly so much pivoting on the left toe as in other cases.

"On the other hand, the right knee stiffens itself more, and the body is held more rigidly. The whole attitude is stiffer than usual, and it continues to be so until the end of the stroke. The wrists and forearms bring down the club, and as in the address, the hands are

slightly in front of the blade at the time of impact, both wrists and forearm being as stiff as they can be made at this moment. After impact the right hand turns over somewhat, and an effort is made to carry the club through as close to the turf as possible, following exactly the line of the flight of the ball. This is my variation of a shot which in one form or another is played by most of the leading professionals, and one which they find extremely useful in many emergencies. It is a shot that is generally only played in fairly advanced golf, and I would recommend all beginners to leave these refinements of the game severely alone until they have mastered the more elementary shots. At the same time this is one which will be extremely useful to them when they have got fairly going, and then they may take an early opportunity of practising it."

Braid having sounded one warning, I will close with another. He speaks of the hands being slightly in front of the blade at the time of impact as in the playing of the other shots. The former do not turn so much, and the left elbow is kept rather straighter, so that when the club is at the top of the swing it is found that the hands are farther away from the body than when a full shot was being made with either the driver or the cleek. Less bent is also the right knee, and there is not nearly so much pivoting on the left toe as in other cases.

"On the other hand, the right knee

NEW CURRENCY BILL PLANNED FOR THE BENEFIT OF TOURISTS

New York Representative Says He Is Confident Measure Providing for Issue of International Notes Will Be Passed by the Next Congress

WASHINGTON—Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York speaks for a great company of Americans which annually goes abroad, when he tries to have Congress pass a bill providing for international notes to be issued by the treasury department. He began to labor in this direction 12 years ago, during the fifty-sixth Congress, and he has kept at it ever since. The latest bill he has introduced, in his opinion, is an improvement on any of the others, and ought to be put through Congress without difficulty. He will not try to do anything now, nor during the short session of next winter, for there will be no time. He will take the question up in the sixty-third Congress, assuming his election thereto, and believes he is almost in a position to promise favorable action.

The bill also provides that the secretary of the treasury is to provide regulations as will enable the treasurer of the United States to endorse on the note its value in the monetary unit of any of the following countries: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German empire, Great Britain, Greece, Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The owner of gold coin of the United States, or of gold coin of equal fineness, is authorized by the terms of the bill, to deliver the same to the treasury department and receive in exchange international notes, and the secretary of the treasury is required to certify by indorsement on the note its value in the monetary unit of any of the countries named.

LABOR DEPARTMENT BILL TO BE PRESSED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Friends of the measure are beginning to believe that it will be possible, before the adjournment of the present session or at the short session next winter, to put through the Senate the bill passed by the House, providing for a department of labor whose head is to be a cabinet officer. Senator Borah, who reported the bill to the Senate, says he is confident the bill will go through. The only doubt is when. He says the outlook is good for this session, but that if the Senate adjourns earlier than is anticipated, it will go through next winter.

The bill went through the House a few days ago, without opposition, and at that time it was believed no serious effort would be made to press it for final passage at this time. But the friends of

the bill think it will be easier to put the bill through now than it will be, after the presidential campaign. Should the bill fail at this session, they believe it will be easier to get the legislation prior to March 4 than it will be after that date. At any rate, the outlook for the legislation is believed now to be good. When enacted the secretary of commerce and the labor bureaus over which he now has charge will be transferred to the new department.

One argument urged in favor of the legislation is that a secretary of labor as a member of the President's official family, would be in position to do much toward adjusting difficulties between labor and capital.

PEACE IN MEXICO SAID TO ASSURE AMERICAN TRADE

NEW YORK—E. S. A. de Lima, president of the Banco Mexicano de Comercio e Industrial of the City of Mexico, at a luncheon given in his honor on Friday by William McCarroll, former public service commissioner, said the prospects for an enlargement of the commercial relations between this country and Mexico were never more promising.

"The government is fairly well established," Mr. de Lima said, "and President Madero is growing in the favor and estimation of the people."

He said the revolution was practically ended. At the luncheon were Frank Brainerd, president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; Dick S. Ramsay, president of the East River Savings Institution; former Congressman Young, James Talcott, William C. Muschenheim, Alonzo B. See and G. Waldo Smith.

MEXICAN FEDERALS SEEN IN MADERA

JUAREZ, Mex.—Advance guard of the federales was sighted on Friday by rebels at Matachic, in the Madera district, 250 miles southwest of Juarez.

General Orozco ordered a train made up on the Mexican Northwestern railway to transport troops from Casas Grandes to Madera to face the advancing federal forces. The main force of the rebels was reported at La Junta.

The rebel wrecking crew tore up about six miles of track on the Mexican Central railroad. General Orozco denied that any demand had been made for \$100,000 gold, with threat to destroy the Mexican Northwestern railroad if it was not paid. Orozco declares he will not permit the destruction of the railroad. His army here is dwindling and the detachments scattering over northern Chihuahua and eastern Sonora.

A protest against the treatment of Japanese residents of Madera has been filed with the Japanese minister at Mexico City by M. Fugitti, the Japanese representative at Madera.

NEW BUILDING TO COST \$75,000

WASHINGTON—Weston, W. Va., will have a \$75,000 federal postoffice building if the bill which Senator Watson has put through the Senate is passed by the House. It has little chance in the House this session because public building appropriations are tabooed by the Democratic caucus.

HIGHER RATES SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission Friday suspended until Oct. 29 next proposed increases in class freight rates, lake and rail, from points in central freight association territory, to Minneapolis and other northwestern destinations taking similar rates.

RAILROAD CHIEFS RESIGN

LAFAYETTE, La.—Superintendent H. E. Shackford and Assistant Superintendent Scarlette have resigned from the service of the Southern Pacific railroad. Both officers will sever their connection with the company Aug. 1.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

DETROIT, a mecca for tourists by reason of its interesting history from the time of the entrance of Chevalier de la Salle and his companion, Louis Hennepin, in 1679, has been through its various stages of development up to the present time one of the most-beautiful, active and progressive cities of the Union. Today it teems with life and activity and is a cosmopolitan city of beautiful parks, fine boulevards, children's playgrounds, big and little, and splendid streets shaded with great trees.

Around Detroit runs a boulevard 200 feet wide and 14 miles long, a delight to automobileists and cyclists. Last year the street cars in Detroit carried 150,000,000 passengers, one third of whom used the three-cent fare lines. More than a million dollars a week is distributed in wages among the working men and women.

In one of the most accessible and attractive localities of Detroit is the new Hotel Charlevoix, Park and Elizabeth streets, fireproof, modern in all its appointments, having all outside rooms, the larger part of which have private baths, and rent for \$1.50 and upward. The hotel features include table d'hôte breakfasts, luncheons and 6 o'clock dinners with a special mid-day dinner on Sunday. The entire house is furnished and fitted with taste and comfort that appeals to the tourist and traveler, invariably eliciting favorable comment from those who have been its guests. The Grinnell brothers are the operators and Reno J. Hoag, a thorough hotel man, is manager.

NORTH SHORE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Among the many beautiful resorts on the North Shore of Massachusetts is the Hotel Preston at Beach Bluff and none, perhaps, offers more to the pleasure-seeker than the Preston. This house provides an exceptionally fine cuisine and every luxury and comfort of modern hotel life. The out-of-door amusements include tennis, riding, driving, golf, automobiling over superb roads and bathing. There are morning and evening concerts by an orchestra composed of soloists from the Boston Symphony orchestra. The Preston is on a high bluff overlooking the ocean, while back of it is a broad expanse of beautiful country. J. A. Sherrard, the proprietor, has had many years of experience in resort hotels.

PERTINENT HOTEL PARAGRAPHS

If a hotel runs to solid comfort in the way of good food, bright rooms and quiet, those are the vital things to tell the public, both in its own city and elsewhere.

Americans would not love their country less and would travel in it more if they knew that there exist in other cities hotel homes to which they could safely entrust themselves."

ROOM CLERK FOR COBLEY-PLAZA

L. C. Prior has severed his connection with the Blackstone hotel to take up his duties as room clerk of the Cobley-Plaza in Boston. Previous to his Chicago connection with the Blackstone, Mr. Prior was room clerk at the Hotel Lenox and later manager of the Brewster, in Boston. He possesses the natural qualifications of a good hotel man, added to the exceptional experience he has had recently.

POPULAR HOTEL MAN

Homer D. Mathews has resigned as assistant manager of the St. Anthony hotel, San Antonio, Tex., to take the management of the new \$31,000,000 Rice hotel at Houston, Tex., and before leaving the St. Anthony Mr. Mathews was the recipient of a testimonial of appreciation from his associates, who presented him with a beautiful watch fob and Masonic charm. It is said that every employee, including the manager, contributed.

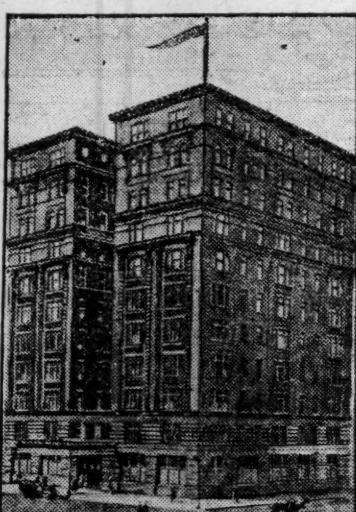
AT THE WENTWORTH

Members of the Boston Yacht Club, who made the run to Portland, Me., spent last Monday night at the Wentworth, Newcastle, N. H. Among the guests at the Wentworth for the summer are D. E. Alexstrom, New York; J. J. North, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Hartwell, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Alexander Smith, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. B. Munn, New York; Miss A. Munn, New York; Charles T. Seavens, Brookline, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cushman, Boston; Mrs. O. K. Brooks and Miss Elizabeth Brooks, Cleveland, O.; Dr. and Mrs. N. A. Pomeroy, Waterbury, Conn.; Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Drake, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Marsh, Dedham, Mass.; Mrs. J. H. Hughes, Dallas, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. Van Degenhorst, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Sharpe Kilmer, Birmingham, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Learmont, Montreal.

GEORGIA IS FAMOUS FOR GOOD ROADS

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Georgia leads in the number of home-owned machines," said Manager S. A. Martin of the Southern Clipping Bureau, "because of its great mileage of excellent roads. A recent government report shows that Georgia leads all states of the entire Union except New York in road building. A surprising feature in Georgia is the large percentage of machines owned in small towns and in the country itself. One town in middle Georgia with less than 2000 population alone has 200 home-owned machines."

Over 14,000 automobiles are owned in the state of Georgia, while the next southern state in point of number of home-owned machines is Tennessee, where 7000 residents have purchased the horseless vehicle.



HOTEL CHARLEVOIX, DETROIT

PRAISE FOR GEORGIAN TERRACE

Georgian terrace, which was opened last year in Atlanta, Ga., is said by those who have visited it to be one of the finest hotels in the South, and the equal in all its essentials of the best hotels in the larger cities of the North. It is under lease to an operating company of which C. A. Wood of the Holland house in New York is the head. Mr. Wood is also one of the managing directors of the Piedmont hotel in Atlanta, and at the head of the operating company that conducts the beautiful Hermitage at Nashville, Tenn. A new hotel now being erected at Savannah, Ga., is also under lease to Mr. Wood and his associates, and will be opened for business sometime next winter. The resident manager of Georgian terrace is Albert R. Keen, formerly of the Marie Antoinette and the Belleclaire in New York.

AUTOMOBILING IN NEW YORK

The generally excellent condition of the main highways throughout New York state has resulted in an unprecedented automobile travel this summer. Hotel Champlain at Bluff Point alone harboring an average of 40 machines daily during the past week. Motorists who have made notably long trips are: Mr. and Mrs. E. Dick Slaughter and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Flippin of Dallas, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. P. Wylie of Dayton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Kirkwood, Kansas City, Mo.; and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Curley, Miss Helen Curley and Mrs. Iris Wood of Chicago, Ill.

Registrations at Hotel Champlain from Boston are: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Webber, Mrs. H. W. Forbes, William B. Davenport, Dr. Francis I. Proctor and Dr. Joseph Stanton.

RAILROAD DROPS SALE OF LIQUOR

The sale of liquors on the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad east of Pittsburgh has been abandoned. This was announced by Traffic Manager Wood a few days ago. Similar action, he said, will soon be taken on all other lines of the Pennsylvania. The decision of the railroads to abandon the sale of intoxicants in Pullmans and dining cars is due to the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League in the state of Pennsylvania.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

The Fabyan baseball team has won two games from Bretton Woods this week.

Miss Helena Bodwell of the Maplewood has arranged a dancing party for the children of Maplewood at the hotel tonight.

Members of the Bethlehem County Club plan a repetition of the country circus this year.

The highway between Bretton Woods and the Profile house is being gone over and breaks in the roadbed repaired wherever they appear so that automobileists may find traveling easy. Henry White, former United States ambassador to France, and Mrs. White spent last week at Bretton Woods.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons. The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing.

Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

COST OF TIPPING HIGHER, TOO
"Tips are going up all the time," said a middle Westerner, according to the New York Sun. "I travel a great deal and my statement is true, not only of New York but of the whole country. When you tipped a waiter a quarter for a meal that cost anything up to \$2 you used to get thanked."

"Not long ago I was here for a night and a day, and after I took the train for home. I happened to get to thinking on the money I had paid out in that 24 hours for tips and it appalled me. I had a heavy bag with me, and when the bellboy brought it up to my room I felt compelled to hand him a quarter. Then I ordered ice water and another bellboy brought it, to whom I gave the customary dime. The first thing in the morning a night letter was brought to my room and I gave up 10 cents for it.

"When I went in to breakfast I paid 100 per cent over the price printed on it for my morning newspaper. For the tip at my breakfast I paid 25 cents and when I came out of the dining room I had to hand the cloak room attendant a dime for my hat. At lunch I had to shell out another quarter for a tip to the waiter and another dime for my hat. I had to send out my laundry in the morning, and to the boy who attended to it I gave a dime. When it came back in the afternoon I paid the boy who brought it another dime.

"Just in tips alone my 24 hours in New York cost me exactly \$5.10, not counting overcharges for telephoning and the premium on theater tickets. You may say I did not have to give any tips. I gave none that was not expected, and if I hadn't tipped it would have been remembered against me on my next visit."

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Editorially its aim is to speak in behalf of the measures which, according to its best light, mean the greatest good to the greatest number

Get the
Next
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own conclusions
about its merit.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1912

Date Crop Among Industries in New State of Arizona

Alkaline Soil Favorable to Cultivation of the Palm as Well as Many Other Fruits and Vegetables

WEALTH IN MINES

TOMBSTONE, Ariz.—When Arizona's slightly more than 204,000 inhabitants looked aloft on the morning of July 4 and saw the stars and stripes floating before the southwest breeze, there was good reason for further jubilation on account of recent statehood admission, because on the nation's birthday in 1912 the new commonwealth had helped, with New Mexico, to make 48 the number of white stars in the banner.

But while all Arizona considered it a fine thing to share in the new makeup of the American flag, the people realized fully that patriotism should not hide other requisites in a commonwealth that is to move forward. The new state has brought to the Union an area of more than 113,000 square miles. These 72,000,000 or more acres make Arizona rank sixth in area among the states. Arizona made itself felt early as a mining country, for since it became a territory, in 1863, when only 6500 people lived in that section, few parts of the world have yielded as much of precious metals, as well as copper and lesser minerals.

There may be some things that Arizona is unable to raise; but on the other hand there are things the new state produces in the agricultural line that are seldom found elsewhere in America. There is the date, for instance. Along the valleys of the Gila, the Colorado and the Salt river, conditions are exceptionally favorable for date cultivation. As a crop for alkaline soil the date palm promises excellent results. In Arizona palms at five years have produced in one season \$40 worth of dates. The fruit of the finer quality readily sells for 25 cents a pound.

Wonders in Arizona

In addition to the Grand canyon of the Colorado river and the petrified forests, both of which have been described in these columns, Arizona has many wonders that are not so well known.



Views in the city of Douglas, Ariz.—Y. M. C. A. building at top, Gadsden hotel in center, and apartment houses

Among these may be classed the immense depression where a great meteor struck the plains south of Winslow about 12 miles southeast from Canyon Diablo at some prehistoric time, burying itself deep in the earth and exploding. The immense opening that was excavated is still 840 feet deep and about a mile in diameter, being shaped like a wash bowl. Great rocks were hurled into the air, most of them dropping back into the opening, while those thrown out in a slanting direction fell on the plains for hundreds of yards around the hole and piled up around the edge to a height of 100 feet or more, forming a rim and appearing from a distance like a medium size mountain. The theory that this phenomenon was due to a meteor is considered well proven by the character of pieces of stone found there.

There is in the neighborhood of the wonder just described a rent in the earth perhaps 50 miles long and varying from a few inches to about 20 feet in width and which is of unknown depth, with headquarters at Tombstone, has

It was caused, no doubt, by a seismic disturbance so long ago that the Indians in the locality—Navajos and Pueblos—have no tradition of the occurrence.

The San Francisco mountains, immediately at Flagstaff but grandly visible from Canyon Diablo and towering to a height of 14,000 feet, may justly be called a magnificent sight. And near Flagstaff are the abodes of the historic cliff dwellers and the Blowing Caves, which, it is said, expel a strong current of air in winter, the direction of the current being reversed in summer. Then there are extensive lava beds, evidence that volcanoes once were active in the state and in many sections of the state there are mirages, picturing bodies of water and scenery unlike anything in

Cochise county, Arizona, is one of the districts of the state that bases its prosperity on the triple factors of mining, stock raising and farming. F. D. Myers, immigration inspector of Cochise county, with headquarters at Tombstone, has

Unusual Attractions There for Travelers Include Vast Opening Where a Great Meteor Dropped

CHARMS OF DESERT

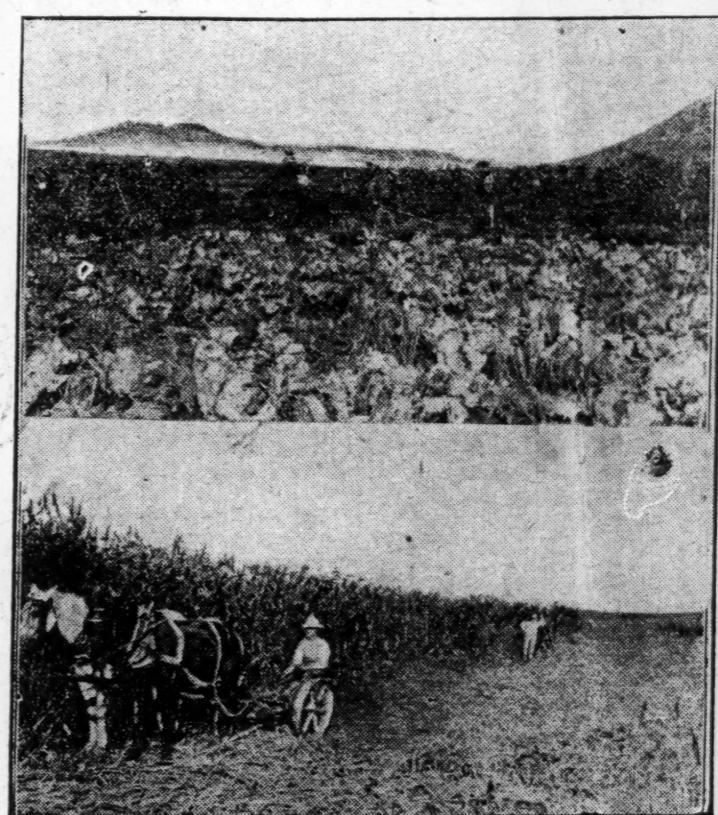
compiled a lot of data that he believes will help in making the world acquainted with what Arizona has within its borders.

Wealth of Cochise County

It is very evident that Cochise county must play a prominent part in the state, for the information is conveyed that it has a population of 35,000 and an area of 6147 square miles. That means the county is bigger than Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. As already stated, the whole of Arizona has only a little more than 204,000 people, there being about 25,000 Indians.

To quote from Commissioner Myers' notes in regard to the county:

"In 1903 the assessed valuation of Cochise county was \$5,770,000, and in 1910 it was \$19,323,763, an increase in seven years of \$13,553,763. As is naturally understood it is the mining industries that are making Cochise county the greatest copper mining district in the world. The industry which ranks next to mining is that of stock raising. The foothills on each side of the mountains are covered with nutritious grass most of the year, which renders them exceedingly valuable as grazing land. While the agricultural industry is yet in the bud the possibilities are indeed great. In the San Pedro valley the set-



In the Sulphur Springs valley of Arizona, showing vegetable gardens and men harvesting cane

ters have carried on extensive irrigation, the subject of dry farming has been taken up experimentally by a few, and thus far the results have been very good."

The cities of the Salt River valley are not such populous centers as are met with in the East, but in their own class Phoenix, Tucson and Prescott are lively localities, full of enterprise and with glowing prospects. It is the mining cities of Tombstone, Bisbee and Douglas that at present draw attention to Cochise county; and Douglas, which is known as the Smelter City, has an annual output of copper bullion of close to 200,000,000 pounds per year.

In his summing up of Cochise county's possibilities Commissioner Myers does not fail to act historian. He tells, for

much dependence is placed in irrigation, the subject of dry farming has been taken up experimentally by a few, and thus far the results have been very good."

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read and corrected by the apprentice, this being a revise.

EARLY PRINTING IN THE UNITED STATES

"The first printing that was done in the United States was at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The first American printer being Stephen Daye. It was about twenty years after the Pilgrims landed that Daye started his printing shop. He put up his press on Duxbury Street. It is believed that Stephen Daye was a descendant of John Daye who had been a printer over in England about a century before.

Stephen Daye published the 'Free Man's Oath.' This was the first piece of printed matter that was ever printed in America. Daye did not produce anything marvelous in the line of printing. His best work was the 'Bay Psalms' book. He did not remain in the printing business very long but took up the locksmith's trade.

"John Foster was the second printer of Boston. He was not a practical printer but hired men to do his printing. The first piece of work that he done was in 1676. In 1681 he was succeeded by a Samuel Sewall.

"Sewall was a lawyer. He was one of the lawyers in the trial of the Salem witches. Sewall wrote a diary of his own personal doings and what happened in the colonies. He was not a practical printer.

"There were more books printed in Massachusetts than in any other colony. Up to 1760, Massachusetts published more books than all the other colonies put together.

"Newspapers were also published in Boston. The first daily paper was the Boston Advertiser.

"Type founding began in New York. The first hand-press was made in Philadelphia.

"In 1805 there was a meeting of all the printers. This was the first meeting of what is now the Boston Typothetae board of trade. The printers were dissatisfied with the paper that was manufactured. They claimed that it was of imperfect quality, and that the ink was also of a poor quality. Type was said to be of a poor quality, being too soft and wearing out very quickly. It was very brittle and broke very easily."

GEORGE KUFS.

"June 21, 1912."

"The apprenticeship committee of the Boston Typothetae board of trade is composed of Henry P. Porter, George H. Ellis, J. W. Phinney, Samuel F. Hubbard and A. A. Stewart. It is largely due to Mr. Hubbard that Boston is the first place in the country to establish a real apprentice school for printers. As the superintendent of the North End Union, this disinterested Bostonian long ago saw the necessity for combating certain influences which were making themselves felt by the general introduction of machinery which in every channel of industrial endeavor made the application of handwork seem less essential. And yet it has been found that real craftsmanship depends upon such rudimentary knowledge as comes only with learning a trade from the bottom upward. It was

Volcanic Rent in Ground Fifty Miles Long and of Unknown Depth—Cliff Dwellers' Abodes

PUBLICITY SOUGHT

instance, how the famous Tombstone mining camp was discovered by Edward Scheffelin, in 1878; how the pioneer miners penetrated to where the Indians held supreme control, and then he goes on to describe the city today, with its many advantages from a settler's point of view. What he has to say about Bisbee and its environment includes how that city was founded at the opening of the famous Copper Queen workings. Bisbee has fine municipal buildings, excellent stores and commodious homes.

In regard to Douglas, the Arizona commentator writes:

"The crops that can be grown and have been harvested in the Sulphur Springs valley include sorghum, which, by dry farming methods alone, averages two and a half tons to the acre; Indian corn, Millet maize, which is well adapted to arid countries; Kaffir corn, a rich food for poultry, having every element of the Indian corn; cowpeas, which produce a heavy crop of forage, as well as dried fruit; broom corn, the soil being especially well adapted to the dwarf varieties for whisk brooms and brushes; alfalfa, the staple hay of the Southwest, which will yield a crop of hay and a crop of seed each season, or three crops of hay.

"Every farmer should plant fruit. On one ranch in the valley there were raised pears weighing a pound each, peaches measuring 13 inches around, strawberries of fine size and flavor, and blackberries which bore fruit for almost two months. The Sulphur Springs can-taloupe is a record-breaker."

If Commissioner Myers has painted a glowing picture of his home county he can be forgiven, no doubt, for this enthusiasm on the ground that he virtually acts the spokesman for the people of the district. Arizona is in line for great development and its citizens aim at making that additional star which represents the state on the national emblem stand for something important to the country at large.

this fact that gave Mr. Hubbard the idea of instituting an evening class for young printers at the North End Union, which is a philanthropic organization of many years' standing.

Several plans were considered and a number of the leading Boston printers became interested at once. In January, 1900, the experiment began. The school was established as an evening class, giving instruction to boys employed in the trade through the day. After a thorough trial of the evening school, it was found inadequate to meet the needs; so it was changed to a day school with the same working time as was in vogue in the regular printing shop.

The most recent change came about when the Boston Typothetae took charge of the apprentice problem. Then the school was put on a decidedly practical working basis. The action of the Boston Typothetae went to show that the leading printers of the city considered themselves responsible for the adequate training of apprentices.

When a boy enters the school the first two months are considered a probationary period during which the pupil's qualifications and interest in work are considered. This time may be devoted exclusively to work in the school or to the part-time plan in a workshop which may be arranged for. The first 18 months are spent alternately in school and shop. Wages are not paid the pupil while he is at school, but when at work in shop he receives wages beginning with \$1 per week for the first half year and \$17 per week for the tenth half year. The cost of tuition is \$100 in the school. An indenture is drawn up which guarantees to employer and boy the discharge of their respective obligations.

The course of instruction embraces book, job and advertising composition work. Practice in the ordinary kinds of straight composition is followed by tabular and miscellaneous display work, the make-up of book pages, title pages, pamphlet covers, booklets and a variety of the usual commercial forms. A number of technical pamphlets and two small monthly publications are issued by the school and these give ample opportunity for practical work. The Apprenticeship Bulletin is a publication that would be a credit to any printing establishment.

Boston Typothetae is making ready for adequate representation at the Chicago convention. Some of the leading men in the New England printing trade are members of the United Typothetae of America. There is no doubt that, as speakers before the convention, they will outline fully what the Boston School of Printing has accomplished to date and what may be expected from the present concerted action to perfect young men in the art which had in Benjamin Franklin an inspiring example of what a humble type-setter may achieve if he devotes himself willingly to a task that calls for much patience, clear thinking and an ever good purpose in order that there may be produced results of benefit to all men. The conscientious printer, no less so than those who furnish him his copy of whatever kind, is one of those beacon lights without which modern civilization cannot well get along.



Street scene in Bisbee, Ariz., that is typical of cities in the new state—A growing community



Boston School of Printing, which has been conducted for more than a dozen years at North End Union—Instructor A. A. Stewart at extreme right

structor as the boys left the class room for the printing shop on the floor below, "that if you do this work out of the way this evening then you are sure it is done."

Mr. Stewart was asked to explain to

what extent these class talks benefited the prospective printers.

"The benefit is indirect," he said, "and yet without this periodic instruction there would be something wanting."

It was then that the question as to the Cleveland address of Mr. Bullen was put to the instructor of the Boston school of printing.

"I noticed what was said about my first task being that of teaching the boys' spelling. Oh, well, I think all of us can do much worse than making sure of correct spelling. If there is any attempt to teach this, then it is merely incidental to just such class talks as you have just listened to. Do you think there is any harm in seeing to it that there are no mistakes when the copy is turned in for inspection? Take this talk on Gutenberg. In a few days I shall see the proofs. I assure you our pupils are doing their best in composition and there should be no quarrel with whatever method leads to perfect spelling."

Mr. Stewart then pulled from his desk a slip of paper and handed it to his visitor.

"This," he said, "is a sample of the work resulting from the informal talks. Read it."

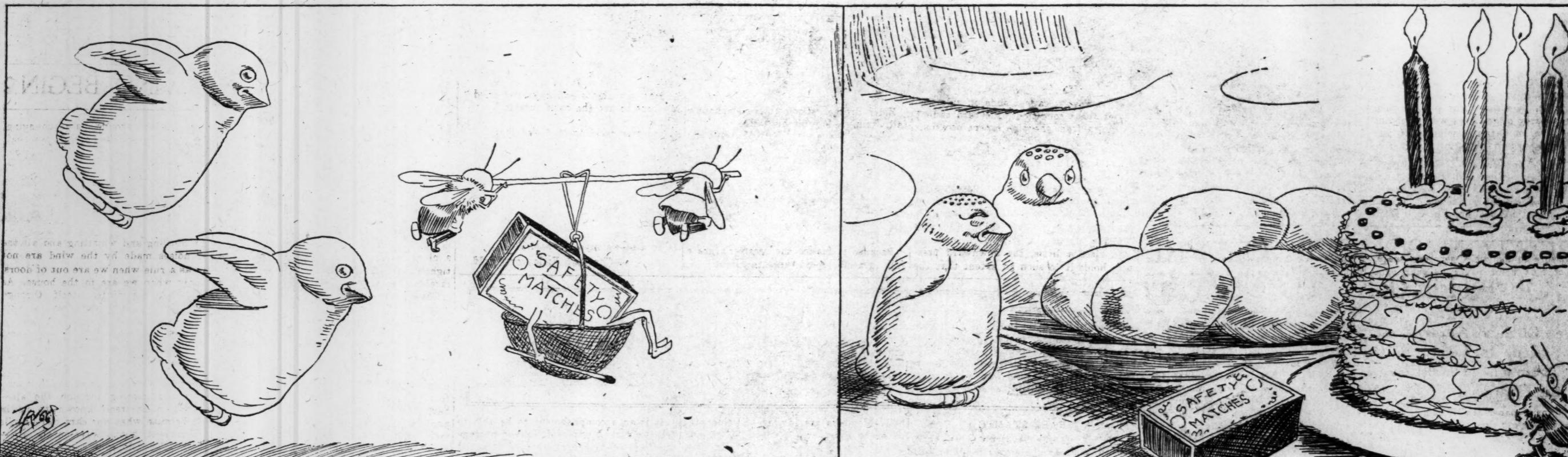
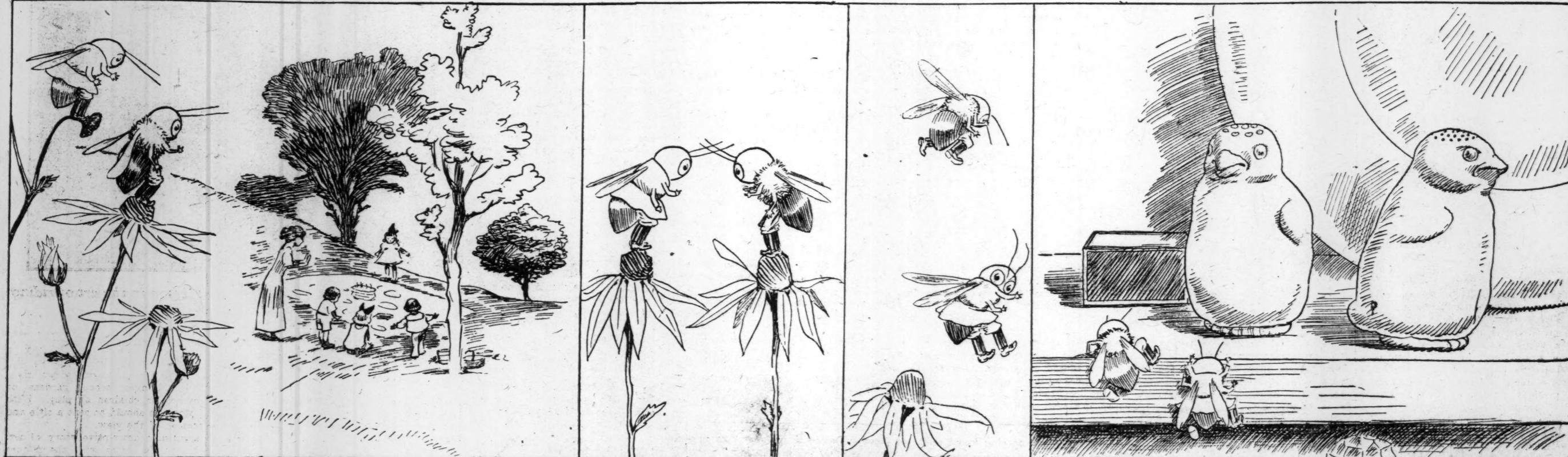
"The composition below was set from written notes of an informal talk on the subject stated, at the School of Printing, North End Union. One proof was read:

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Lysander, Lily, Theophilus, too,
Tall sister Mary and 'Elizabeth Lou.
Went to the woods (the outermost edge, I meant)
Took along luncheon, enough for a regiment.

First they played tag—how they twinkled their toes!
And rolling down hill—rather hard on their clo'es;
For Lily's blue gingham and Lysander's jeans
Show some kind of rolling stones do gather greens!

Buzz and Miss May Bee on daisy's brown head
Were standing when sister said luncheon was spread;
Sandwiches, sardines and pickles—and sakes!
See in the center that noblest of cakes!

"Looks like a bee hive, a 'flat,'" May decides;
Frosting on top, yes! and ALL DOWN THE SIDES!!!!
Candles, as well, that are red, white and blue,
But sister now raises a sorry to-do.

Children next join in the hue and the cry—
Buzz thinks that Mary's forgotten the pie!
No, as he listens, his sharp feeler catches
Sister's lament for the salt and the matches!

Eggs without salt? they are duller than sawdust!
Mary, how careless! though keeping the law, dost
Think one can celebrate Fourth o' July
'Thout even candles to gladden the eye?

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Bees, as we know, at no task ever balk;
See them touch feelers, for that's how they talk;
Very next moment they're off, helter skelter,
May goes so fast I should think it would melt her.

High on the shelf see the China Chicks stand—
Each with a manner that's golden and grand;
Match Box reclines with an indolent air,
Brilliant ideas in his head, we're aware.

Bees come abuzzing with serious news,
Chicks then declare not a moment to lose;
He who does good, as they know, is the gainer—
Off they all fly—matches ride in the strainer.

Soon a bee buzzes at Lily's left ear.
Picnickers scatter—how silly to fear!
When they return—is their eyesight at fault?
There in plain sight are the matches and salt!

Pepper's there too with a twinkling eye.
She could explain it, but says "I'll not try;
Many good deeds which the right kind of bee's at,
Folks if I told 'em would probably sneeze at."

DO things look jolly? Oh, my, well I guess!
(Lysander thinks we should simply say "Yes.")
But to bees, if he knew, no objection he'd make,
And would say Buzz and May should and do take the cake.

BOY SCOUTS IN CITY OF MEXICO

THE appeal of the boy scout movement is through play. By no other means could such results, as hundreds of thousands of boys joining the scouts in a period of a year or two, be accomplished. When the boys are asked to go out into the woods for a hike, the meaning really is an invitation to qualify for second class, to learn the trees, the rocks, snakes and birds, as they pass them. The distance is done in quick time, or scout pace, and the boys get accustomed to following the marks of animals and trail them. If they are separated, they are gathered together again by the wigwag system. If a stream is encountered without a bridge, the boys swim across, unless the distance is too great.

While all this is done in the nature of play, the real accomplishment is a store of knowledge, a knack in woodcraft and the ability to handle one's self in the woods that is not achieved in any other way. There is nothing new under the sun, except the application in a new manner of things tried and found good. This is the appeal of the boy scout movement.

A troop of Boy Scouts in the City of Mexico is thriving. It includes both American boys and Mexican lads. The boys are working under the direction of A. A. Stewart, scout commissioner. The troop is growing so fast and the boys have taken up so many activities that a local council of prominent business men, including Americans and Mexicans, was organized, and a charter was obtained from James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America. George W. Crump is president; S. S. Conger, vice-president; William Woch-

A BOY AND A PUP

The Boy wears a grin,
A scratch on his chin,
A wind-rumpled thatch,
A visible patch,
A cheek like a rose,
A frecklesome nose.
The Pup, though he may
Be tawny as hay,
Is blithe as a song;
He gambols along
And waves to each friend
A wagglesome end.
With whistle and bark
They're off for a lark;
According to whim,
A hunt or a swim,
A tramp or a run,
Or any old fun.
They don't care a jot
If school keeps or not,
When anything's up,
The Boy and the Pup!—
That duo of joy,
A Pup and a Boy.
—Arthur Guiterman in "Life."

WHY?

WHY does not heat run along a stick? A poker is an iron bar, and we know that heat runs along it; yet a stick of firewood, though it is very short, may be burning at one end, and you can hold the other end in your hand without finding it hot at all. The heat does not run along the stick. Now, in the case of the poker, the heat travels along through the little parts that make the poker, not because they move, but because each of them holds it on to the next. The proper word for this is conduction, and you see that it is quite different from convection or conveing. It is as if the atoms of the poker were a sort of stepping stones, and the heat walked from one to the other. Now, the poker is so made that the atoms of it are good stepping stones for heat, says the Children's Encyclopedia; indeed, iron, like all metals, lets heat run through it very quickly. The proper way of saying this is that all metals are good conductors of heat. But the wood is made differently. It is as if the stepping stones were too far apart, so that the heat cannot pass across them. So we say that wood is a bad conductor of heat. Everything that is good for making clothes of is a bad conductor of heat.

JUST AS GOOD

Max, a primary student, was given instructions to write a sentence containing the word "chicken." Not being quite sure of the way to spell the word he wrote the following:

"A jiken is a small hen (I can spell hen)."—Woman's Home Companion.

THINGS WOODCRAFTER MAY EAT

LITTLE is known regarding the edible wild plants common to our woods, fields and marsh lands; yet it is a phase of woodcraft which no boy can afford to neglect, and it is, in my estimation, the very foundation of all that goes to make up real woodcraftsmanship, writes Frank Stiles in the Woman's Home Companion.

The life of the red man depended upon his familiarity with the great garden of nature, and those famous pioneers, Daniel Boone, Jim Bridger and Davy Crockett, received their schooling pretty much altogether from the Indians. Any one of these men could have started from the Atlantic ocean and journeyed clear to the Great lakes, or even across the continent, burdening himself with no rations but perhaps a half dozen pounds of parched corn or an equal quantity of pemican.

Wild rice is much superior to the domestic article and you will find the Indians' method of gathering it is extremely simple. They push through the fields in a canoe, with a club beating the ripe seeds into the bottom of their craft as they pass. The grain should be spread out on the ground to dry for several hours. Then it is parched in a kettle over a light fire, after which it may be hulled with heavy clubs. The hulls are separated from the grain by being tossed back and forth from baskets by some one standing on a breezy spot. After the grain is cooked as we boil ordinary rice I have no doubt you will say no cereal ever tasted so good.

Sunflower seeds are highly nutritious, and form a staple article of food among many tribes of Indians. They may be parched, or even eaten dry.

There are quite a number of wild plants whose leaves make excellent greens, especially when picked in the spring. Among the more common are chickweed, dandelion, chicory, lamb's-quarters or white pigweed, rough pigweed, curled dock, marsh-marigold, common plantain, and wake-robin or trillium.

The wild pea, or lupine, may be shelled and cooked like ordinary peas, and is quite as nourishing. The flowers are generally a vivid blue. The pod is broad, flat, and very hairy, and contains four or five seeds.

Early shoots of the bellwort, or straw-bell, are an excellent substitute for asparagus. The roots of this plant also are palatable when boiled. The flowers are pale yellow, one inch long; leaves oval and tapering; found in woods and thickets.

The average boy will find his summer employed to the fullest in searching for and sampling specimens of the plants I have named, among those which happen to grow in proximity to his home. There are many others just as valuable to the camper, but whose distribution is not so general.

HOW TO OPEN BOOK

Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the center of the

TELLING TIME

If a father gave 19 cents to one of his sons, and 6 cents to the other, what time would it be?

A quarter to two.—Minneapolis Tribune Bookkeeping.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

ARCH GOAL BALL

HOPPING RELAY RACE

ARCH goal ball is one of the most popular of the new sports, though it is a game which can be played just as well with a football or bean bags. The players are divided into even groups and line up, one close behind the other, in single file, facing in the same direction, with the leaders toeing a line. Another line is drawn about 25 or 50 yards away from this. Each leader is given a basketball, and at a signal passes it backward over his head. The player behind catches it and passes it back the same way, and so on to the end of the line. The last player, on receiving the ball, runs forward to the goal line and touches it; then runs back, and taking his place at the front of his line, which has moved back a step to make room for him, passes the ball backward over his head. The ball is passed back until it reaches the last player, who runs forward, touches the goal, etc. The team whose last man to run gets back first wins.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

SMILING TRIO UNDER A TREE



"Now, smile," said the photographer, and the three boys proceeded to follow instructions

THIS picture comes from a Pittsburgh reader of the Monitor, who says it was taken by an amateur photographer while a party of relatives were spending a vacation on Catatumbo Island. It was not sent as an entry in the camera competition, but merely to show how easy it is to raise a smile on the faces of happy boys.

BLUE PRINTS WITHOUT CAMERA

Be sure to include a generous supply of blue print paper in your vacation outfit, for with its aid many interesting souvenirs of your rambles through the woods and fields may be obtained, says the Ladies' World. If fond of drawing, sketches, flowers or landscapes are easily reproduced in poster style, and decorative prints may be worked up into photograph frames, blotter covers, fancy boxes and other gifts when vacation days are over.

Blue print paper can be had in several sizes, but eight by 10 inches will be found to answer most purposes, cutting it into halves or quarters for smaller work. It sells in this size for about 60 cents a box of two dozen sheets, and since many small pictures are likely to be made, the average cost will probably not exceed a penny. In addition to the paper itself, the only necessary equipment consists of a board, a piece of common window glass reasonably free from flaws, and a few thumb-tacks.

Preparations for printing should be made in a shady corner where the light is weak. If the room is exceedingly bright, it is advisable to draw the shades. On the other hand, it is not worth while to attempt printing on a dark, cloudy day, as direct sunlight—the stronger the better—is essential to the best results.

Begin by fastening a piece of blue print paper to the board with thumb-tacks, and holding the latter by opposite ends, plunge it into a large basin of cold water, whereupon the background will quickly turn to a deep, rich blue, and the portions that were covered by the plant will become white. After thorough washing, dry between clean blotters.

The panel of grasses and flowering weeds shows what an artistic effect can be produced with simple means. Prints of this style may be used to decorate folding screens, lamp shades, photograph frames, etc., or to cover fancy boxes, finishing the edges with passepartout binding. An extremely novel idea would be to cut out a monogram from thick paper and print it in one corner.

Ferns make beautiful reproductions, as do grains, grasses, feathers and seaweeds.

In addition to the studies from nature, reproductions can be made from sketches, magazine pictures and designs cut from postcards.

It is easy to make tracings of photographs, transfer them to opaque paper, cut them out and use them for printing portraits in the old-fashioned silhouette style. Instead of the picture itself, the background from which it was cut may be used.

It is not necessary to confine the printing to white and a single tone of blue.

A picture in four tones (including the white) can be produced from an ordinary sketch or print.

RAIN BRINGS MONEY TO BOYS

THE boys on Washington Heights who have spare umbrellas at home have discovered a way to earn a little extra money, according to the New York Sun.

On the Heights the subway stations are not located as near each other as they are downtown. Therefore people residing in the numerous flats and apartments, have much farther to walk to reach their homes. On pleasant evenings the walk is delightful, especially when one has ridden in the heated subway for any length of time. On rainy evenings conditions are different. Every one knows that it is not a pleasant experience to be caught without an umbrella when the dinners are on the tables and the folks at home are waiting.

The boys on the Heights were quick to realize this and they soon learned that by bringing their spare umbrellas down to the subway station, when people were driven to shelter they could find all the customers they wanted who would be only too glad to hire the umbrellas from them rather than damage their clothes and straw hats.

The boys are not exorbitant in their

prices. Usually they demand but a dime for the use of an umbrella. The party agreeing to the arrangement pays the boy the money in advance, takes the umbrella and walks home with the boy keeping step with him at his side.

Arriving home, the borrower returns the umbrella, and the owner hastens back to the subway station looking for another customer. If it happens to be the hour when most persons are getting home from business, the umbrella lenders have no trouble in getting all the customers they want. Some customers give the boy the price he demands, while others give him a bonus besides.

ALL ABOUT IT

Harold—Do you see anything about that picture you admire?

John—Sure.

Harold—What?

John—The frame.

Harold—But I said about the picture.

John—Well, the frame's about the picture.—Sacramento Union.

IOWA GIRL FINE BREADMAKER

ACCORDING to the current issue of Farm and Fireside the extension department of the Iowa State College of Agriculture has been sending out bulletins to the thousands of girls in their State Girls Club, teaching them, among other things, how to make bread and how to judge bread. Then, as a close for the year's work, the girls of the state came to the college during the winter short course and baked bread there to see who could make the best loaf of bread.

The article goes on to say: "A number of girls tried, and their bread was a credit to the instruction which they had received. The winner, Lois Edmonds, of Page county, Iowa, is but 12 years old. She is a happy, sensible country girl of that marked ability which is not unusual in the best country homes. Her bread scored 93 points out of a possible 100, which is considered a very high record."

"Lois used the recipe which was sent out to the girls by the extension department. She used flour manufactured in her home country. The recipe is as follows:

"Two tablespoonsful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, two cupsfuls of scalded milk, one tablespoonful of salt and half a cake of yeast (compressed).

Card Not Easily Blown Off

AT first thought, nothing would seem simpler than blowing a card off from a pipe, if the card is laid horizontally on the bowl and one blows through the pipe stem; but when one tries it, he is amazed to find that he cannot do it. In order to make the experiment satisfactorily, a pin should be put through the card into the bowl of the pipe, so that it cannot blow off sideways. Under these conditions, the card cannot be blown from the pipe except occasionally by a very sudden puff.

The fact that the card cannot be blown from the pipe depends on some of the principles of aerodynamics. It will be noticed that the column of air which ascends is only as large as the bowl of the pipe, while the surface of the card which is expected to be lifted is many times greater. As soon as the card rises a little, the downward pressure holds it to such an extent that the

Dissolve the yeast-cake in four table-spoonsful of water that is no warmer than fresh milk. Scald the milk. Place sugar, salt and butter in a bread-bowl. Add the milk when it is no warmer than fresh milk. Add the dissolved yeast. Begin to add flour gradually, and beat thoroughly as the flour is added. Beat out all the lumps, and make the dough look smooth. Add flour until dough can be worked without sticking to hands or board.

"Knead lightly and with a quick motion of the hands until the dough is elastic and you hear a snapping, crackling sound. Place the bread in a bowl, and cover with a towel. Keep warm, never hot and never cold. Let it rise until it has doubled in size. Then knead again, and make into two loaves. Set the loaves in a warm place, and allow them to double in size. The oven should be hot enough to brown a piece of letter-paper in from eight to ten minutes. A loaf this size should bake about 50 minutes, and the oven should be cooler during the last 15 minutes."

"Lois is such a little girl that she had to get on her knees on the stool in the cooking laboratory in order to reach to knead her bread. At the Page county industrial exposition she had the best cake baked by a girl under 14."

MAST TREES

In the provincial charter of 1691, under which the Plymouth colony and the province of Maine were united with Massachusetts, it was provided that all trees of the diameter of 24 inches and upward, 12 inches from the ground, growing upon land not heretofore granted to any private person, should be reserved to the crown for the furnishing of masts for the royal navy.

A surveyor-general of woods was appointed to see that this provision of the charter was carried into effect. Near the coast all white pines of suitable dimensions were marked with the "broad arrow"—three cuts through the bark with an ax, like the track of a crow. This was the King's mark.

Long after the Revolution had obliterated the royal authority men who had been taught in boyhood to respect the King's mark hesitated to cut such trees. In felling a tree it was necessary to "bed it" to prevent its breaking. This was done by cutting the small growth and placing the small trees across the hollow, so that there should be no strain upon one section more than upon another when the monster pine struck the ground.

The mast was hauled out of the woods on one strong sled, whether in winter or summer, and many oxen were required.

A mast-hauling was a great event and everybody within walking distance came to see it.—Harpers Weekly.

CAMERA CONTEST



Massachusetts boy getting his first lesson in the art of riding on an animal's back

THIS photo was taken on a large farm in New Hampshire. A Massachusetts boy is being placed upon the back of a Granite state dog, with the hope that he may get a ride. The dog, however, does not appear to be in a hurry to start. A pretty group is formed by the three figures. The \$1 award goes to Dorothy E. Eggers, Newton, Mass. Honorable mention: Raymond L. Reading, Sydeny, C. B.; Agnes M. Boss, Duluth, Minn.; H. Mason, Rock Island, Ill.; Margaret Howes, Boston; Lucy Weaver, Buffalo.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to the "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

WHERE DOES THE WIND BEGIN?

IF the wind is a movement of part of the air through the air around it, and whether it is low or high, we shall be able to guess how the wind will blow. In a slight breeze the moving air, which makes a wind, moves at such a rate as four or five miles an hour; say, a little faster than a good walker. In a gale the air will move as fast as an express train.

The howling and whistling and all the other noises made by the wind are not heard as a rule when we are out of doors; but only when we are in the house. As the moving air forces itself through chinks of doors and windows, or perhaps even down the chimney, and so on, it sets all sorts of things that it meets vibrating or trembling, and so it produces all kinds of sounds, and these are often almost musical. The wind passing through the air—that is to say, the current of air passing through the air—does not make itself known to us in sound because what our ears can hear is not a current, but a wave in the air.—Children's Encyclopedia.

Changes are always going on in the pressure of the air at one place as compared with another; and all these changes must produce wind, since air is always moved from a place where its pressure is high to a place where its pressure is low—somewhat in the same manner as water will always try to form a level surface instead of being heaped up higher in one place than in another. If, then, we have any instrument—and the barometer is such an instrument—which tells us how the pressure

EARLIEST POSTCARDS

It was not until 1871, 21 years after Austria had adopted the postage stamp system, that the first separate stamps for letter postage were issued for the kingdom of Hungary, writes Fred J. Melville. The sister kingdom had all along been treated by Austria as a province, and it was only after the war with Prussia in 1866 that, faced by the threatened disintegration of the empire, the separate administration of Hungary was conceded to the Magyars. Ferenc Jozsef, to give the aged Emperor his Hungarian name, was crowned King of Hungary at Buda Pest on June 8, 1867. The Hungarian postal service, with the adoption of the postage stamp system followed. It is noteworthy that the first postal issue of Hungary was then a complete novelty. I refer to the postcard of 1869. It was only in January of that year that Dr. E. Hermann, of the Neustadt Military Academy of Vienna, had proposed the idea of an open card for short messages passing through the post, and, in adopting the scheme, both Austria and Hungary preceded Great Britain in the issue of this form of postal commodity.

GOOD STAMPS TO HAVE

It is an accomplishment to be able to tell the various types of Holland postage dues at sight—the number of loops to each circle, and so on. This accomplishment is also of value when dealing with the dues of Curacao and Surinam. Of the latter colony the 2½, 5c and 25c seem to come more easily than others, and of course their price depends to some extent on the type to which they belong. Of these therefore the 10c, 20c and 40c should be good stamps to have.

VALUABLE SYDNEY FIND

A remarkable find, says the London Philatelist, consists of no less than 19 specimens, in brilliant unused condition, of the third Sydney. They consist of one block of 13 in two vertical rows of five and one of three, being the right-hand portion of the sheet, with full side margin, a vertical pair completing the forenamed row of three, and a vertical strip of four from the left-hand of the sheet. The plate of 25 varieties is thus complete except Nos. 1, 2, 7, 12, 17 and 22. These stamps, judging by their fine condition, with full gum, must have been carefully preserved, possibly between the leaves of a book. We are glad to think that they will remain in this country, having been purchased by one of our foremost collectors, Mr. H. J. Duvene. There can be no doubt that this is the finest philatelic block in the world as regards Australian stamps, and it is doubtful if it is surpassed in philatelic or intrinsic value by any known specimen of any country.

ECUADOR PROVISIONALS

Two new provisionals have appeared from Ecuador, says McKeel's. The one sucro and two sucros consular stamps have been surcharged so with new values in such a way as to make them available for postal use. The overprint is the same on both, with the exception of the change in values, that on the 1s reading "Postal—Un-Cent" and that on the 2s reading "Postal—Dos—Cents." Both are in black.

HE ADVERTISES STAMPS

The proprietor of a Los Angeles (Cal.) variety store in a residence neighborhood has been for years advertising postage stamps. And he advertises them just as though they were any other kind of merchandise. For example, every once in a while he comes out with something like this: "A Fine Assortment of Postage Stamps—New Goods Received Every Week, Latest Styles, Etc." We think that is pretty good advertising, says the New Era. It is advertising a public convenience and an accommodation that many people will appreciate.

LITTLE PROBLEM

24. A train started from a station 11 minutes late, and went at 10 miles an hour to the next station, which is 1½ miles away, and where it stops 14½ minutes. A man reached the first station 12 minutes late for the proper starting time and walked to the next station at four miles an hour to try to catch the train there. Did he succeed?

Answer to Little Problem No. 23—It would take four hours to walk the 16 miles still to go, but cycling is the quicker way. If James rides eight miles in one hour, and then, leaving the machine, walks right on, he will complete the journey in three hours. If John walks for two hours, he will come to the machine, and can ride the remaining eight miles in one hour, thus arriving at the same time as James.

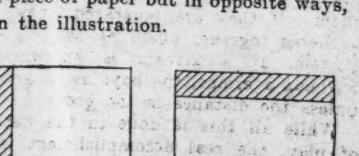
SECRET LOCK

If you have several small drawers in a bookcase or desk you can lock one of them in a manner most difficult to discover by boring a hole through the piece between two of the drawers and into the drawer. Fit a peg into this just tight enough not to slip down, and the drawer cannot be opened until the one above it is pulled entirely out to give access to the peg.—Louisville Herald.

PAPER PUZZLE

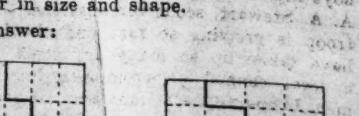
Required: Two sheets of paper of equal size and shape, rectangular but not square.

To prepare: Cut off one quarter of each piece of paper but in opposite ways, as in the illustration.



The unshaded rectangles of equal area but different shape are what are used for the puzzle.

The puzzle: Cut either one of these rectangles into two equal pieces so that when fitted together they exactly cover the other rectangle and each half is at the same time an exact duplicate of the other in size and shape.



Answer: Cut either piece along the lines shown.



PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Boileau, a famous French critic of the seventeenth century, in reviewing a poorly constructed drama said, "And each of the four acts is a complete play."

This must have been an especially bad example of a play without unity of action, the unity implied in Aristotle's definition of drama "as something done." Specifically drama means "one thing done."

In the limited period of two and a half hours occupied by the performance of a play there is barely time to exhibit all the features of a single action, yet if we examine a number of plays we will find that some of the writers, beginners especially, have tried to put two actions into their plays.

No reference is here made to the double-plot play, whereby a comic and serious action is interwoven, but to dramas where the author has attempted to show two epochs in lives of his personages, in their relation to a single event. "The Product of the Mill," played at the Castle Square theater last season, may be taken as a familiar example.

The action of the play was divided into a prologue showing the abduction of mill owner's child, a first act nine years later in which the mother finds a clue and says she will search the southern mills for her child, and a second and third act showing the mother engaged in the search and finally identifying her little boy among a group of child workers.

Here are two distinct stories; one has to do with the loss of the child and the other to the search and finding of him. Either of the actions would have suited the author's evident polemical purpose, the arraignment of child labor in the Southern cotton mills.

Taking the loss of the child for the basis of one drama we could have the mother worldly, indifferent to conditions in her husband's mill, constantly urging him to increase his profits from the children that she might have more luxuries. Here we could have dramatic opposition between husband and wife, something wholly neglected in the play as produced. The mother takes a European tour, leaving her boy in charge of a governess while the husband goes South to squeeze more profit out of his mills. This could lead up to a tragic conclusion.

Here the mother loses her child because of her own love of luxury and indifference to the welfare of others. In the play the author of "The Product of the Mill" might have written, the action could have been confined to the mother's recovery of her child. In this play the hour and a quarter wasted in showing the beginning of the search would have been used to amplify the detail of the search itself. A mother recovers her child; that is the essential dramatic plot to be found in this story since the author wishes a happy ending.

Charles Klein used the same idea in "The Music Master," but he did not have a prologue and first act laid in Germany, with three more acts showing the search, to follow in America. The whole play was given over to Von Barwig's search for his daughter. This is why his play was drama. Von Barwig recognizes his daughter, but does not reveal his identity, thinking it will spoil her life to have to acknowledge the shabby fellow as her father.

Similarly, the mother's search for her child should have some element of double struggle in it, either between the mother and her husband, or between the mother and the combined southern mill interests.

The inability of the mother to recognize her child because of his changed looks was dramatic and pathetic, but was not quite strong enough to provide the needed struggle. The conflict between the mother and the shiftless creature who lived on the child's earnings was interesting melodrama, but again was not strong enough dramatically since it did not strike at the center of the theme, the cause of child labor.

Were the mother brought into direct contact with the capitalistic interests who were responsible, or did she wage a determined campaign to win over the state law makers to pass statutes forbidding child labor, struggling meanwhile with the mill interests, the conflict necessary to drama could be evolved.

All of which is written not in criticism of "The Product of the Mill," which was a capital melodrama, and not to be measured by purely dramatic standards.

ST. JAMES THEATER STOCK COMPANY OPENS AUG. 30

Miss Katherine Grey has been engaged by M. H. Gulesian as leading woman of the company which will open at the new St. James theater, Huntington Avenue, near Massachusetts Avenue, Friday evening, Aug. 30.

The engagement of Miss Grey was effected only after a number of concessions were made, it is said, by the engaging manager. Miss Grey declined to play a daily matinee. She had a number of other offers for the season both to play in stock and to head her own company as she has been doing for some 18 months starring in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. She stipulated that she should not be called upon to play more than four matinees a week and that the repertoire should be a broad one, and especially wished to appear in plays never before performed.

In this she had the hearty support of Mr. Gulesian, who plans to make his company to a considerable extent a producing company.

Miss Grey received her early training under Augustin Daly, Charles Frohman, A. M. Palmer and David Belasco.

She has been leading woman for James

A. Herne, Richard Mansfield, Charles Coghlan, James K. Hackett, Sarah Collyer, Le Moyne, Henry E. Dixey, William H. Crane, N. C. Goodwin and Arnold Daly. Miss Grey co-starred with Leo Dritschko, E. J. Morgan and Kyrie Bellew.

Her intense performance in the title role of Bernstein's "The Thief" with Mr. Bellew at the Park theater will be remembered by many Boston theatergoers. Miss Grey has starred alone appearing in "The Reckoning," "The Truth" and "A Doll's House."

NANCY O'NEIL IN "LEAH"
Lindsay Morison announces "Leah, the Forsaken," as the vehicle for Nancy O'Neil and his stock company at the Majestic theater next week. The play is an adaptation of the old German play "Deborah," and is sometimes called "The Jewess," long in the repertoires of Bernhardt, Januscheck, Rea and other celebrities. Miss O'Neil has often played it here and elsewhere.

Mr. Morison will provide Miss O'Neil with a scenic production that will compare favorably with her original equipment. The large cast includes Howell Hansel, Rose Morison, Edward Nannery, Wylie Birch, Frances Woodbury, Edna Oliver and other favorites.

B. F. KEITH'S
That versatile comedian, Sidney Drew, in his new farce, "A Model Young Man," is on the bill at B. F. Keith's next week. Others are Kate Elmore and Sam Williams, in "The Hunter and the Hunteress"; the Four Regals, German strong men; Halligan and Sykes, Armstrong and Lawrence, in a singing and dancing specialty; Adonis and his dog, Lavine-Cimaron Trio, in a physical culture act; Grace Edmund, singer, and Shreck and Percival, acrobatic tumblers.

SCUBIN PLAYERS AT HARVARD
The Coburn Players will play their annual engagement at Harvard University beginning Monday evening, Aug. 5. The plays will be given in the following order: Monday evening, "The Merchant of Venice"; Tuesday evening, "Macbeth"; Wednesday afternoon, "As You Like It," and Wednesday evening, "Twelfth Night." These players have proven that the classic play can be the most real and human entertainment the stage provies.

SCENIC TROLLEY ROUTE
An opportunity to see some of the attractive scenery of the Blue Hills reservation and a portion of southeastern Massachusetts is presented by the special summer trolley service of the Bay State Street Railway Company. A special car is operated daily, leaving Post-office square at 2:45 p. m. and running through without change to Providence. These cars may be used just for the trip between Boston and Providence or in conjunction with the night boat lines from Providence, for a pleasant and varied trip between Boston and New York.

NORUMBEGA VAUDEVILLE
This is the height of the season at Norumbega park, the popular summer resort on the banks of the Charles, for now the landscape gardening effects are at their best. Canoeing and boating on the Charles have never been more popular, it would seem. In the open air theater for the coming week, with performances every afternoon and evening, there will be a bill including the Noss troupe of gymnasts, Marie Bennett and her six "Picks," Chamberlain's rope throwers and lassos and new motion pictures. Tomorrow night in the open air theater there will be the regular Sunday night concert at 8 o'clock. Attractions are constantly being added to the zoo.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS
Albert J. Johnson, senior leverman in the power tower No. 1 at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, is spending his vacation visiting New York city and Albany.

For the Worcester Red men today the Boston and Albany road ran two 12-car special trains to South station at 8:30 and 8:33 a. m. to return 8:45 and 9:05 p. m.

Fred Rand, general foreman of the construction terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is working a large force of extra men on East Cambridge round house for the purpose of placing the plant in service Monday morning.

Delegates to the Northfield, Vt., summer conference from Boston will return to South station in special equipment over the Central Vermont and Boston & Albany roads at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

For the J. & P. Coats Thread Company, Limited, part of 3000 en route from Pawtucket, R. I., to Nantasket beach via Boston and steamer today, the New Haven road furnished three 12-car trains arriving at South station at 8:39, 8:43 and 8:50 a. m. Party will return at 8:03, 8:08 and 8:13 p. m.

WALTER SHEDD, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, is laying new open hearth steel rails on the Boston & Albany road's entrance tracks in South station yard.

The Sole Leather Workers Association went to Swampscott in special Boston & Maine railway equipment today for their outing leaving North station at 12:44 p. m.

MR. PERKINS SHOWS WORK
An exhibit of the paintings of Harley M. Perkins, the Brookline artist, is being held at Hotel Mascommo, Manchester-by-the-sea, where he is summering. Among the paintings shown is his fine genre, "Shadows." Mr. Perkins has just completed several portraits. He will do considerable sketching along the North Shore and the Maine coast.

BOSTON MAN INSURANCE HEAD
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frank H. Hardison, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, was elected president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, at the closing session of their national convention Friday afternoon.

Miss Grey received her early training under Augustin Daly, Charles Frohman, A. M. Palmer and David Belasco.

She has been leading woman for James

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED.

High-Grade Men of Character and Ability as Partners

A larger business and going concern doing a larger business than its present capital, working under a system whereby loss is absorbed and recently established, is offered for the purpose of increasing its capital. It requires the services of three men of character and ability and each having at least \$10,000 in personal assets. The company plans to open an office in Boston and one in Chicago. Highest references furnished and required. We also invite applications from those seen. We are ready to consider all kinds of investments. Address J. W. WHITEHEAD, Room 9074, No. 1 Madison Ave., New York.

LOGGING HOUSE BUSINESS
FOR SALE to settle estate; located in the best part of the Back Bay section; containing 15 rooms. Apply in person to

H. H. DESNOYERS
Trustee,
1150 TREMONT BLDG., BOSTON.

FOR SALE
26-30 Bromfield St., Boston Mass.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Bay State seven-passenger car in good running order. \$350 takes it. Easy terms of payment. F. H. P. LOWE, 118 Malvern St., Melrose, Mass.

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

415 Washington Ave.
Phone Bell Main 812. ST. LOUIS
Special Dining Room on second door
for Ladies

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Powerful Matheson touring car, 1907 model, fully equipped and in good condition. \$375 takes it. Easy terms of payment. W. L. WRIGHT, 48 West Cottage St., Roxbury, Mass.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer
Registered Attorney
28 School St., Boston. Established 29 years.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Model D 1909 five-passenger Maxwell touring car. \$450—\$225 down and balance \$30 monthly. F. J. BRENNAN, 9 Arcadia St., Somerville, Mass.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer
28 School St., Boston. Established 29 years.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Model 1907 Oldsmobile five-passenger touring car, fully equipped. \$100 down and balance on easy terms. WALTER CLAPP, 28 Hobson St., Faneuil, Mass.

BICYCLES

FOLDING, chainless, racing, juvenile bicycles. \$10.00. Address: 504, building, repairing; price list, catalogues. Tel. Rox. 4028-W. 817 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Mitchell roadster in good running order. \$450—\$100 down and balance on easy terms. WALTER CLAPP, 28 Hobson St., Faneuil, Mass.

BICYCLES

FOLDING, chainless, racing, juvenile bicycles. \$10.00. Address: 504, building, repairing; price list, catalogues. Tel. Rox. 4028-W. 817 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—1908 Oldsmobile five-passenger touring car, fully equipped. \$100 down and balance in installments. R. A. MCNEILLY, 92 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

BOSTON SAFETY CRANK COMPANY INC.

"The Crank Without the Kick"

For Automobiles and Motor Boats
Write for territory

855 Boylston St., Boston. 4922 B. B.

FOR SALE—Model 1909 Kirox touring car. Originally sold for \$3000. Will sell at a low figure and on easy terms of payment. A. E. PETERSON, 116 West Brookline St., Boston.

LAWYERS

JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney at Law
Patent and Trade-Mark Causes
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

EDWARD A. BURNETT
Attorney at Law, and Federal Court
Practice. Plymouth, Mass.

CLEMENT V. HULL
Attorney at Law
Cleveland, O.

MARTIN & SHERLOCK,
LAWYERS
343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

HENRY L. GREEN, LAWYER
SAN FRANCISCO CAL. 704 Market St.

WILLIAM C. MAXNE
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Model 17 Buick in good running order. No refunds offered. Reduced terms of payment to suit purchaser.

M. BOYCE, 162 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE, Cypress St., 78—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; with breakfast; 5 minutes from steam and electric cars.

BROOKLINE, Cypress St., 72—New house, newly furnished, 4 baths, plaza, grounds, 5 lines cars, near steam; tourists.

BEACON ST., 900—Large, airy rooms with board; transients or permanent; near park. Tel. 4923-J. B. B.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Suitable car for making a good truck. 40 h. p. motor. \$300 takes it. Good down, balance installments.

JACK KARRER, Garage 162 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.

MANAGER WANTED

MANAGER WANTED by an old established wall paper and paint house in a large city in Connecticut; full knowledge required; good references; a capable man; references and experience with letter. Address E. 42, Monitor Office.

INVESTIGATIONS

CIVIL WORK—habits, and asocials of any person investigated; terms reasonable.

ROBERTSON, 15 School St., Boston, tel. 3535. Nights, Brooklyn 2220-W.

INVESTIGATIONS

FOR SALE—1908 12 Buick in good running order. No refunds offered. Reduced terms of payment to suit purchaser.

E. J. W., 183 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

PUBLIC STENOGRAHERS

JOHNSON & POTTS
27 KILBY ST., COR. EXCHANGE PL.
Tel. Fort Hill 2323. Room 26.

INVESTIGATIONS

FOR SALE—Suitable car for making a good truck. 40 h. p. motor. \$300 takes it. Good down, balance installments.

JACK KARRER, Garage 162 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

Leave your free want ads. with the following newsletters:

BOSTON
Stefano Badessa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st.
A. E. Brown, 475 Columbus ave.
G. A. Harvey, 772 Tremont st.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
John L. Mansfield, 104 State st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 151 Washington.
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Bushnell, 20 Dorchester st.
A. Cawthron, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 270 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard French, 20 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 305 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.

CHARLESBURG
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.

ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper.

AYER
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 239 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
W. D. Paley, 239 Washington st.

BROCKTON
George C. Holmes, 1 Main st.

E. M. Thompson, 17 Court st.

CAMBRIDGE
Ameo Bros., Harvard square.

F. L. Beunk, 503 Massachusetts ave.

George B. Loun.

CHELSEA
as. Blandford, 123 Franklin-st.
Smith Bros., 100 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shattuck, 270 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wiley, Main st.

COXWICH
B. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

DEVON
M. F. French, 169 Broadway.

J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main st.

FAULKNER
L. M. Harlan.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN
J. W. Battell, 14 State st.

FOREST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde Pk. ave.

GLOUCESTER
Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

HANOVER
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON
Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

LAUCHA'S FALIN
Barrett & Company, 14 Sons st.

P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

LAWRENCE
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimac st.

LYNN
B. N. Breed, 20 Market square.

P. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Breed st.

MALDEN
L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.

H. W. Pfeiffer, (B. & R. R.)

MANCHESTER, MASS.
L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

Frank H. Peak, 134 Riverside ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Frank B. Williams, 307 State ave.

NEST MEDFORD
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

MELROSE
George L. Lawrence.

NEEDHAM
V. A. Rowe.

NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Bridgeman, 109 Purchase st.

NEWBURYPORT
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.

ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson.

ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

PLYMOUTH
Charles A. Smith.

QUINCY
L. A. Chaplin.

READING
M. F. Charles.

ROXBURY
R. Allison & Co., 335 Warren st.

A. W. Williams, 146 Franklin st.

W. E. Robbins, Elec. Boston st.

SALEM
J. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

Al. Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

H. W. Leach, 365 Somerville st.

The Kidder Peplow Co., 437 State st.

W. F. Conklin & Co., 437 State st.

Highland Paint & W. P. Co., 814 State st.

Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.

Nash & Co., 310 Main st.

STONEHAM
A. W. Rice.

THE NEWTONS
G. F. Briggs, 273 Wash. st., Newton.

W. F. Goodman, 1241 Center st., Newton.

C. H. Stacey, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.

A. V. Harrington, Cole's block, 365 Center st., Newton.

T. A. Goff, 821 Washington st., Newton.

Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

C. H. Baker, Newton Upper Falls.

WAVERLEY
E. S. Ball, 609 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 220 Moody st.

WEST SOMERVILLE
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

C. H. Smith.

WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co.

WOBURN
Moore & Parke.

WORCESTER
F. A. Easton Company.

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport News Co., 245 Middle st.

The Connecticut Co., 204 State st.

MAINE
W. C. Gibbs, 107 Main st.

Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

MANCHESTER
L. T. Mee, 12 Hanover st.

NASHUA
N. D. Estes, 80 Lisbon st.

PORTLAND
J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD

BRIDGEPORT
Bridgeport News Co., 245 Middle st.

The Connecticut Co., 204 State st.

RODE ISLAND
WESTERLY, R. I. No. 11.

VERMONT
NEWPORT

Bigelow's Pharmacy.

ST. JOHNSBURY
Randall & Whitecomb, 27 Main st.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MARTESIAN WELL DRILLER FOR
MANUFACTURE, experienced for
right man. APPY BAY STATE ARTESIAN
WELL CO., Newbury P. O., N. H.

ARTIST—Retoucher wanted and also man
for pen and ink work; state salary re
quired and give references. STODDARD
ENGRAVING CO., New Haven, Conn.

A. R. MACHINISTS, at Quincy and
Lynn, \$15-21. Call STATE FREE EMP.
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Must be tall, strong and
agreeable; references required; pleasant
surroundings. W. W. WYMAN, 56 Hump
Swamp, Mass.

ATTENDANT—with reference for state
institution, \$20 month, board and room.
Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTOMATIC MACHINERY SALESMAN,
expedition. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MAN (good machinist).
Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER—A steady man to take charge
to come at once. BAKERY, E. North End.

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to come at once. BAKERY, E. North End.

BALLOON MAN (good machinist).
Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—Thoroughly reliable Swedish girl desires position at cooking; can furnish good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 670 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; 27

DAY OR HOUR WORK wanted by capable, neat white Protestant woman; cleaning or laundry; in town or out; good references; please apply, setting only. MISS KRAMER, 15 Upton st., Boston. 27

DRESSMAKER wished position in family to sew and to generally use; capable; references. M. A. ROGERS, 122 Charles st., Boston. 27

DRESSMAKER, seamstress, long experience, wishes position. E. ROLLINS, 101 Oakland ave., Roxbury, Mass. 27

DRESSMAKER, first-class cutter, designer, and general equipment by the day. Address MRS. L. WARDLAW, Box 38, P. O. Boston. 27

DRESSMAKER, competent, seeks employment at summer resort. H. M. HARLOW, 219 W. 104th st., N. Y. 27

DRESSMAKER, seamstress, first-class, wishes employment, beach or country. MISS WOOD, 44 Gray st., Boston. 30

DRESSMAKER wished employment, experienced, alterations, tailoring, etc. Address Mrs. D. F. KENT, 24 Salem st., Medford, Mass. 31

EMPLOYMENT wanted by woman (38), evening or half night work by lunch room, plain or fancy work; kind of care for any place nights; Ad reference. M. A. MITCHELL, 2 Jefferson st., Boston. 25

FRENCH INSTRUCTOR—Young lady desires position in school; has diploma from French university and vast experience in teaching. CORALIE MITROFF, 100 Gainsborough st., Mrs. Ingraham, 27

GENERAL MAIDS—Young, neat, willing girls, call at MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 376 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. 27

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman, good references, wants position to clean office, will care for flat; best references. AGNES E. FREELAND, 370 Columbia rd., Boston. 27

GENERAL WORK—Young, reliable colored woman, wants employment by the day; good laundry. CARRIE IRVING, 31 Newbury st., Boston. 3

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman, wishes employment by the day or laundry work to take care of child. EVA THOMPSON, 30 Newbury st., Boston. 1

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl, wishes employment by the day. E. WEBSTER, 12 Newbury st., Boston. 1

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MAID—Second girl or nurserymaid wished position. FLORENCE STEVENS, 780 Tremont st., Boston. 27

MAID—American woman, wishes position of adult housemaid in small family in the country. ELLEN SWANSON, 150 Spencer st., Dorchester Mass. 1

MATRON, teacher, attendant, experienced in both school and general work; educational school preferred; who has decided to live with daughter may attend. MRS. H. D. PASTENE, Oaklawn School, Howard, N. Y. 26

MATRON—American woman, with some 11 years, desires position as matron or assistant, or housekeeper; institution; small private family. MISS GEORGINA WILLIAMS, 1500 Franklin st., Boston. 27

MATRON, first-class cutter, designer, and general equipment by the day. Address MRS. L. WARDLAW, Box 38, P. O. Boston. 27

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FRENCH INSTRUCTOR—Young lady desires position in school; has diploma from French university and vast experience in teaching. CORALIE MITROFF, 100 Gainsborough st., Mrs. Ingraham, 27

GENERAL MAIDS—Young, neat, willing girls, call at MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 376 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. 27

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman, good references, wants position to clean office, will care for flat; best references. AGNES E. FREELAND, 370 Columbia rd., Boston. 27

GENERAL WORK—Young, reliable colored woman, wants employment by the day; good laundry. CARRIE IRVING, 31 Newbury st., Boston. 3

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman, wishes employment by the day or laundry work to take care of child. EVA THOMPSON, 30 Newbury st., Boston. 1

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl, wishes employment by the day. E. WEBSTER, 12 Newbury st., Boston. 1

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PHONE EMPLOYEES IN YEARLY OUTING AT AUBURNDALE

Members of Boston Plant chapter, Telephone Employees Association, are at Riverside recreation grounds, Auburndale, today, on their fifth annual outing. Over 500 are expected by the middle of the afternoon.

There will be ball games for the four teams of the chapter, contests in line building and sub-station installing, field and water sports, tennis and bowling, with watches, fountain pens, sweaters and banners as prizes. There will be a concert this afternoon and dancing this evening.

The Boston Plant chapter now has 500 members, mostly employees of the plant department of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company who live in Boston and vicinity. The chapter was organized and included as a chapter of the Telegraph and Telephone Society of New England, Sept. 1, 1911.

The sports at Auburndale are open to employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Western Electric Company and Western Union Telegraph Company.

TELEPHONE GIRLS ASK SHORTER TIME

Further conferences with Jasper N. Keller, president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, on shorter hours for the night operators and a straight eight-hour period for the day operators is requested by the Boston Telephone Operators Union which held meetings yesterday and elected delegates and officials.

These delegates were elected to the Central Labor Union: Misses Ethel L. Hyman, Mary F. McCarthy, Mary C. Meagher, Gertrude E. Devine, Bessie Shiloh, Elizabeth O'Hearn, Annie E. Malloy and Alice Kenney. This executive committee was elected: Misses Mary C. Meagher, Annie E. Malloy, Melina Goddard, Isabelle Caulfield, Bessie Shillady, Catherine Willis, Alice Dacey and Adelaid Corrigan.

TREASURY UNABLE TO SHIP MONEY TO ITS BRANCHES

WASHINGTON—The United States treasury today finds itself unable to pay for the transportation of money to sub-treasuries where it is needed. There is a dearth among the treasury branches of \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills, and there is no prospect of relief until the appropriation bills are adjusted.

Congress failed to pass the sundry civil bill before the new fiscal year beginning July 1, and to keep the wheels of government in motion it enacted a resolution extending to the amount of one twelfth the old appropriation bills.

But the demand for movement of money is always large during the first part of the fiscal year, and the July appropriation does not meet the department needs.

BROCKTON SHOE MEN AT BEVERLY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Officers, superintendents and foremen of the George E. Kite Shoe Company of Brockton held their annual outing yesterday, being the guests of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The party numbered about 200, coming to Beverly in two special cars.

On their arrival they were shown through the factories by Gen. Sup't. M. K. Kite, Supts. George H. Vose, J. J. Heys, F. P. Wentworth and F. E. Alger. The visitors brought their own bands of men. At the Shoe Machinery clubhouse, off McKay street, lunch was served. In the evening the party dined at Bass Point.

SURVEY ASKED FOR GAS LANDS

WASHINGTON—Efforts are being made by the Louisiana congressmen to secure government survey of lands lying in the northwest land district of the state. The question has been taken up with the Secretary of the Interior Fisher, the geological survey and the general land office. Secretary Fisher has promised an investigation of the matter. These lands contain large gas and oil fields.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Preceding the formal opening of its regular August furniture sale the Henry Siegel Company has been having some "specials" by way of an introduction. A mahogany dining room set of eight pieces has been the feature of this week and next week promises something equally good. The set is on good lines and well made. It is simple and dignified, with no useless ornament or unmeaning curves. The August sale is expected to be more important than any yet held by the firm. It will include a number of out of the ordinary features, but the goods throughout the department will be offered at great values.

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Persons coming to Boston like to carry with them some souvenir of their visit to the country's "Hub." Those who wish to make it something worth while and lasting will find much from which to choose at Stowell's jewelry store, 24 Winter street. The store is light, cool and airy and is filled with many interesting things a long time can be spent there in comfort and pleasure.

Clocks, watches, silverware, gold and silver jewelry, diamonds, pearls and other stones, unset and set, in artistic mountings, delight the eye and recommend themselves for purchase. Cut glass and leather goods and a large line of novelties and art goods show the latest ideas in such articles.

To the traveler and business woman the watch bracelet offers advantages. Fastened to the wrist the time may be ascertained at a glance without the necessity of putting down bundles or unfastening wraps. It is literally at hand.

Abalone jewelry is one of the new things in popular favor. The pearl is not new and has long been used on the Pacific coast, but the appreciation of beauty is now found. It is seen here set in exquisite designs by art craftsmen.

—ooo—

Six miles from Boston proper but in the heart of one of the finest residential parts of what practically is Boston, although it has a separate corporation with a distinct name, is the Mount Ida

School for Girls. George Franklin Jewett, president, has a large staff of teachers.

Opportunity is given the students to attend such entertainments in Boston as have an educational value and there are many such, no city in America probably affording greater opportunities in this line. Students are taken on excursions to many of the places of historic and literary interest with which the surrounding country abounds.

Athletics, golf, canoeing, riding and driving, tennis and basket ball are well provided for at the school. Parents

send their daughters away from home are assured that every effort is made to provide a congenial home life for their girls as well as the best educational advantages.

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Further information regarding the

Advantages possessed by the sectional

school can be obtained by addressing the principal, Dr. George F. Jewett, Mount Ida school, Newton, Mass.

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Paralleling the work of the primary and grammar grades in a well ordered city school system the Hillside Home school in West Lebanon, Me., meets the needs of a boarding school for boys under 14 years of age. With instruction in the fundamentals of education are united a pleasant environment and the influences of a good home at moderate cost. The teaching is individual. It is the aim of the school to learn the needs of each boy and develop in him a right attitude toward himself, the world at large and religion. West Lebanon is 85 miles from Boston and 15 from Dover, N. H. It was formerly the home of one of Maine's best educational centers, West Lebanon Academy. It is a small place matted against one wall of the room, and at another time forming a low line around the four walls. It has been a constant and varied pleasure to the eye as well as a convenience since the first sections were installed.

The offices of the Macey-Stetson-Morris Co. are at 49 Franklin street, Morris, Mass.

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Men and women wearing the Sorosis shoe have an opportunity of getting the latest styles in pumps, colonials and oxfords, and all low cuts at James McCreary & Co.'s stores on Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, New York. The semi-annual sale is now on and the highest price shoes may be purchased at about half the regular price.

Sorosis shoes are noted for their style and excellence. They are worn by men and women all over the world, and the factories at Lynn, Mass., have been called upon to make shoes at special order for European royalties, including the baby Princess Juliana of Holland whose little shoes were made from pieces of her mother's wedding gown. Beautifully embroidered and jeweled shoes were made at this factory for wear by peers of England at the coronation of King George of England. The shoes at the McCreary sale are not of this elaborate character but they are equally good as to style, workmanship and materials for the uses to which they are to be put. They are made of tan, black Russia calf, glazed

KANSAS CITY HAS ONE OF THE LARGEST GAS HOLDERS IN WORLD

KANSAS CITY—One of the largest gas reservoirs in the world is approaching completion at Twentieth street and Indiana avenue. It is 245 feet from the base to the top, 193 feet in diameter and has a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet.

The cost of the structure is estimated at \$500,000. W. N. Tolman, construction engineer, is in charge of the work. Four million seven hundred thousand pounds of steel were used in its construction. At the base is a water tank 40 feet deep and 193 feet in diameter. It required \$700 worth of water to fill this tank. A four-inch stream was turned into it for 10 consecutive days.

The reservoir is telescopic in shape and consists of five lifts. The steel plates on the bottom of the tank measure 1½ inches in thickness. As the gas goes out of the holder, the reservoir, which is in sections, sinks into the water tank.

On the top of the structure is \$5000 worth of lumber which is used as a stage to keep up the crown when the holder has no gas in it.

Three eighths of a mile of steampipe was used around the holder and 1000 feet of metallic hose in the heating system. The latter is part of the equipment necessary for the prevention of gas freezing.

and dull kid, suede, patent leather, linen and buckskin.

—ooo—

Good cold blueberries in milk with Franklin Mills entire wheat raisin bread, is recommended for the summer luncheon. If you do not know about raisin bread, send to Franklin Mills Company, 131 State street, Boston, for its free cook book and prize recipe for raisin bread.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

HARRY BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the persons of the office in the home may be found at the BLIND BOOK CORNER Phone Richmond 1429.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, 410 Bryston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3009

ART

O. FISCHMAN, Importer Florence Specialties, 306 Bryston st., Boston: 96 East 21st st., New York.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

Also: Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards. Exclusive monthly service for advertisers. RUPERT A. FAIRBAIRN, 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Exeter, Boston, Mass.

ARTIST

PICTURES, MOTTOES, SOUVENIRS, Celluloid Marker 25c, Steel 50c. Tennis Student's Ideal \$2.50. Cat. free. JOHN H. TEARIE, 420 Bryston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten, Souvenir Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 18 Bromfield st.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. MCLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston. Awning, Tent, Paper, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., Mass., addressed 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Large selection of lowest prices; various versions, languages and binders. Send for catalogue S.

BRASS CRAFT

J. H. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intriguingly interesting. Send for catalogue S.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamomile Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. H. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET BEATING

ADAMS & SWETT, CLEANSING CO., Carpet Beating, Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning.

RICHARD SMART, CARPET CLEANING, ORIENTAL RUG WORK, VACUUM WORK, 4750 Camb. Telephones 3005 OK.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 108 Summer st., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLAFF CUSTOM CORSET—Custom made, from \$12 up. 462 Bryston st., Madame Claff, custom corsetiere. Tel. B. B. 2975.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Best American, English and German makes.

FURNITURE

MACEY-SETSTON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

FLORISTS

CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st. Hay 2811.

FURNITURE EXCHANGE

NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 63-65 Beverly st., Rich. 2777.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATTERS

W. R. HAN, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work—a specialty; cleansing, dyeing. Tel. 516-R. B. B.

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MCDONALD-WEBER CO., 158 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Bryston st., Boston; 615 Fifth av., New York—Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

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W. J. GARDNER COMP. NY, 498 Bryston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PLUMBERS

JOHN CRAWFORD CO., PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS Est. 1863. 41 Howard st. Tel. 1418 Hay.

RESTAURANTS

WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 96 Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeby blvd. Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S LUNCH, 1038 Bryston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

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Real Estate Market News

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A sale is reported this week of one of the most interesting landmarks of this section of the country, it being the so-called Edward Stetson place located on Broadway, Hanover Four Corners. It was originally the home of the Stetson family and the ancestral home of the Bigelows and Sylvesters, and was at one time owned and occupied by Commodore Joseph Smith of the Union naval forces during the war of the rebellion, and whose son, Capt. Joseph S. Smith, commanded the Cumberland and was slain in the engagement between that ship and the Merrimac. Of recent years the estate has been occupied by Daniel E. Damon, who was for 25 years registrar of probate for Plymouth county.

The house, which sets back from the street, is of old colonial type, peculiar to the seventeenth century and contains 17 large rooms with immense fireplaces, and old style beamed ceilings, and is shaded by magnificent trees, some of which are as old as the house itself. There are 123 acres of well divided land having a large variety of fruit trees, also a four-acre cranberry bog. There are several barns, carriage houses and hemmings. The estate has a street frontage of nearly three quarters of a mile. The purchaser was Suzanne Wilson, the grantor being Edwin S. Damon et al. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

WINCHESTER CONVEYANCES

The sale is reported of a parcel of land at the corner of Warren and Ripley streets in the Wedgemere district, Winchester, containing 7220 square feet. Freeland E. Hovey et al. were the grantors, the purchaser being Clare O. Sleman who has plans drawn for the erection of a dwelling house.

Deeds have been recorded this week conveying title to the estate 45 Calumet road, comprising a modern nine-room frame dwelling house with all conveniences, a garage and 20,000 square feet of land. The grantor was Fannie S. Foiger, the purchaser being William H. Cole.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transaction.

SUBURBAN ESTATES AND LANDS

Through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company, deeds have been recorded whereby Anna A. Gillan has taken title to an estate at the corner of Swan and Kinman streets, Everett, comprising a two apartment house of 12 rooms and 4000 square feet of land, Michael J. Cotter being the grantor.

Deeds have just been recorded conveying title to the so-called Guinnette farm, located on the state highway, Marlboro, comprising 11 acres of land with a large orchard, a modern six room bungalow and stable. Frank Longman of New Bedford was the purchaser, H. A. Frost being the grantor.

The sale is reported of an estate on Silver Lake, Pembroke, located on Farnham road and comprising 1½ acres of land, together with a six-room bungalow. The grantor was Nathaniel Morton, trustee, and the purchaser Henry Mathews. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transaction.

The sale is reported of 16 acres of land on Ponikin Heights road, Lancaster, Grace Maynard being the grantor and Arthur H. Love the purchaser. The same grantor has sold eight acres on Harvard street, corner of Leominster road, Lancaster, the purchaser being Thomas A. Dalby and another.

The sale is reported of a large parcel of land at First Beach, Newport, comprising lots numbered 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475 and 476 on addition to plan of Newport First Beach Land Company. The land has a frontage of 300 feet on Renfrew avenue and extends 250 feet to Allston avenue, containing 76,800 square feet. The grantor was Daniel T. Baldwin, the purchaser being M. Davis Robertson.

A sale is also reported of two parcels lying on the west side of Ellery avenue with a combined frontage of 120 feet, a depth of 100 feet and containing 9750 square feet. Mary Walters was the purchaser, Edmund K. Arnold being the grantor.

George W. Hall reports he has sold for Charles M. Barnes his poultry farm situated on Green street, Foxboro, containing 1½ acres of land and a 6-room house, stable and several poultry houses, together with all household furniture and other personal property, to Amy E. Lazarus, who buys for a home.

He also reports he has sold for Isaac W. Turner his residence on Beach street, Mansfield, consisting of a new eight-room house with all improvements and 500 feet of land, to Meryl A. Murray of Concord, N. H.

He has also sold for N. L. Woods, his

FRESNO DAN' TO GO ON STAND AGAIN

"Fresno Dan" claiming to be brother of William C. Russell and seeking his share of the \$500,000 estate left by Daniel Russell of Melrose, will retain his place on the witness stand Monday to be questioned by Robert W. Nason, attorney for the executors of the estate.

An affidavit made by "Fresno Dan" at Fresno on Feb. 24, 1910, and sent East was read by Attorney Nason and William R. Scharton, attorney for "Dakota Dan," claimant likewise to the estate, objected to the admission of the affidavit because of the possibility of "Fresno Dan" being coached for the witness to many of the questions of Attorney Nason on Friday. The witness answered that he did not remember. The case was continued to 10 a. m. Monday.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Statistics of building operations in New England compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company are as follows. Contracts awarded to July 24:

1912...	\$13,216,000	1906...	\$67,558,000
1911...	96,450,000	1905...	61,346,000
1910...	95,429,000	1904...	55,275,000
1909...	90,303...	1903...	63,702,000
1908...	53,091,000	1902...	71,952,000
1907...	77,248,000	1901...	68,324,000

SALES IN CITY.

The Boston Real Estate Trust has taken title from the Peter Ben Brigham Hospital to four six-story mercantile brick buildings located at 32 to 46 Canal street, on a lot of ground extending through to 129-13 Friend street, corner of Merrimack and Market streets, in the North end district. The land comprises 13,281 square feet, is taxed for \$239,000, and the entire assessed value reaches \$317,000.

William Schwartz has recorded his deed to two five-story octagon brick houses at 312 and 314 Shawmut avenue, corner of Union Park street, South End. They are assessed to Samuel Price for \$37,500, of which \$12,100 is carried on the 3725 square feet of land.

JAMAICA PLAIN AND ROXBURY

Final papers have gone to record whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington convey to Leslie Faulkner the three-apartment swell front brick block at 7 Mark street, near Day street, Jamaica Plain, assessed on a valuation of \$5700 of which \$1000 is on the 1961 square feet of land. Guy D. Tobey of the Kimball building is the broker.

The brick buildings corner Hubbard avenue and Brookline street Roxbury, recently completed, have been sold by Florence R. Brooks to Philip Glazer, together with 12,900 square feet of land. The property was assessed unfinished at \$8900, the land being valued at \$8800.

Rose Rabinovitz has purchased from Max Shapiro a three-story, octagon stone front house at 36 Cedar street, near Thornton street, assessed for \$4000 with \$800 of this amount on the 1826 square feet of land. Rose Rabinovitz also takes title from the same grantor to the three-story frame dwelling at 24 Lambert street, near Highland avenue, taxed for \$3000, with \$800 of it on the 1500 square feet of land, both properties being in Roxbury.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

A sale has just been consummated in Dorchester, by the owner, Joseph I. Stewart, transferring those large brick apartments numbered 1107 Blue Hill avenue, corner of Wilcox street, to Marion E. Pike, who takes title for investment. There are 6400 square feet of ground included in the deal, taxed for \$2600, the whole assessment being at \$31,600.

Rose Rabinovitz is the new owner of an estate at 21 Leroy street, between Geneva avenue and Ditsen street, Dorchester, consisting of a frame house and 3000 square feet of land. It is valued by the assessor for \$5900. The land alone is worth \$800. Max Shapiro made the deal.

By the removal of the shrubbery and trees from the John P. Squire estate at 254 Massachusetts avenue, Arlington, work has been started on the erection of two large frame apartment houses, at an estimated cost of \$30,000. Mrs. Mary Homan of Revere, the recent purchaser of the land, is building the apartments. The structures will be alike and are to be three stories in height. The ground covered by each is 50 by 72 feet. There will be six suites in each house. The suites are made up of six rooms and a bath.

The new buildings will make it necessary to remove the old mansion and barn on the estate, which is taxed for over \$7000. The interior finish will be oak, hard pine and whitewood, while the exterior finish is to be of stucco or cement. Charles H. Appleton of Arlington Heights is the architect.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property transfers is the latest recorded transferred

ATLANTA, GA.—Thirteenth annual convention of the Christian Commercial Travelers' Association, "The Gideons," opened Friday with representatives from all parts of the country in attendance. They will be in session three days. To

ronto may get the next convention.

WINTHROP

Myer Frank to Rose Frank, Shirley st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Morris Gelman to Esther Gelman, Litchfield st.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTON

Frances L. Palmer to William L. Palmer, Medford st.; rel.; \$1.

CHELSEA

Louis Shapiro to George I. M. Hayes, Suffolk and Charlestown st.; q. \$1.

CHARLES D. WASHBURN

Charles D. Washburn assigned to Cheney & Washburn, Spruce, Auburn and Williams st.; d. \$100.

JEANETTE F. MITCHELL

to Charles F. Mitchell et al to Charles A. Morris Franklin st.; q. \$1.

ALBANIAN

William Weinstein to Philip Besdansky, Orange and Spruce st.; q. \$1.

LAURENTINE

Same to Barnett Gordon, Hawthorne st. and Congress av.; 5 lots; q. \$1.

WINTHROP

Myer Frank to Rose Frank, Shirley st.; w. \$1.

JOSEPH LOGUE

to Felix A. Marcela, Crest av. and Hutchinson st.; w. \$1.

ELLEN M. LEONARD

to Margaret E. Barter, Court rd.; q. \$1.

REVERE

George C. Smith to Charles D. Smith, Shawmut st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

AMEN M. LEONARD

to Charles E. Stratton, Avon and Revere st.; w. \$1.

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GIDEONS' OPEN CONVENTION

ATLANTA, GA.—Thirteenth annual

convention of the Christian Commercial

Stocks Quiet, Closing at Small Net Changes

PRICE MOVEMENT IS NARROW AND TRADING LIGHT

Traders Think Market Is Waiting for Developments—Professional Tone Characterizes Business

LONDON IS QUIET

Price movements in both the New York and Boston markets this week have been without much significance. The specialists have received most attention. These generally have moved upward. The average change for the active standard issues has been unimportant. The market is apparently a waiting one but opinions differ as to what it is waiting for. Some say politics and some say crops are the factors which will determine the future course of prices. Both of these influences are likely to have a marked effect later on. Meanwhile the professional trader has the market practically to himself. Business is light.

The New York market opened this morning at about last night's closing level. Prices continued to move within a narrow groove. Woolworth stock was strong. American Ice had a fractional advance in the early trading. The general tone was heavy at the end of the first half hour.

Superior Copper on the local exchange was moderately strong. Butte & Superior and Kerr Lake were weak.

Few stocks either in New York or Boston moved more than a good fraction during the short session. Prices generally were easier at the close. In Boston Tamarack showed some improvement over the previous close. East Boston Land was off a good fraction.

LONDON—Business was slow on the stock exchange today on the further holiday efflux following the conclusion of the settlement. Sentiment was cheerful, however, consuls displaying strength and home rails in some cases were actually buoyant.

The movement in American railway shares was also narrow but a firm tone prevailed. Japanese issues lacked steadiness and Mexican railway securities were soft. There was nothing noteworthy in the other sections of the market. The continental bourses closed quiet.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE INDUSTRY

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—Merchant operators of Connellsville coke region have decided to do business direct with furnace men. The new plan is expected to prove more satisfactory to both the producing and consuming interests than the long-prevailing custom of dealing largely through middlemen.

Merchant operations report a net decrease in production since July 1, compared with average production previous to that time, of 25,000 tons.

Production this week fell off 17,000 tons.

Shipments fell off 600 cars or 20,000 tons, last week, in precise proportion to decrease in production, indicating that little or no coke is being stocked at this time. Operations are otherwise featureless. Men are still scarce, but the demand for labor is not now so pressing.

Present prices are: Prompt furnace, \$2.20@2.25; contract furnace, \$2.25@2.35; prompt foundry, \$2.40@2.50; contract foundry, \$2.40@2.75.

IN GASOLINE-TRUCK FIELD

By reason of contracts just entered into, the General Vehicle Company (practically all of the stock of which is owned by the General Electric Company) will largely expand its manufacturing operations to include the making of gasoline-propelled trucks.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday; light northerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday.

The area of high pressure that was central over the upper Mississippi yesterday morning is now located over the lake region. It is producing cool pleasant weather in the northern sections from the Mississippi river eastward to the coast. A few light scattered showers were reported from the Colorado northward to Iowa and a slight disturbance central over Florida is producing unsettled weather on the southern coast. Conditions favor for this vicinity fair weather with moderate temperature probably followed by showers Sunday night or Monday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 70°12 noon 76°
Average temperature yesterday, 67°5.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 80° Albany 82°
Buffalo 78° Pittsburgh 72°
Nantucket 68°
Philadelphia 82° Denver 88°
Jacksonville 98° St. Louis 84°
San Francisco 64° Kansas City 80°
Portland, Me. 72°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:32 High water 7:42
Sun sets 7:09 10:25 a. m. 10:27 p. m.

Length of day, 14:37

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am. Ag Chem.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am. Can.	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Am. Cotton Oil	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am. Ice	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	27
Am. Loco.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. Smelting	83 3/4	83 3/4	83 3/4	83 3/4
Am. T. & T.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Anacondas	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchison	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
At Coast Line	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Baldwin Loco.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
B. R. T.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Beth Steel	35	35	35	35
Beth Steel pf.	67	67	67	67
Chino	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	32
Co. Pacific	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2
Conn. Products pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Chi. & St. P.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Chi. & N. West.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Del. & Hudson	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Erie	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Guggenheim Ex Co.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	4	4	4	4
Gen. Electric	182	182	182	182
Gen. Nor. pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Gen. Nor. Ore.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Gen. Peter	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120
III. Central	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Inter. Metal	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int. Marine pf.	18	18	18	18
Int. Paper pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
L. & N.	158	158	158	158
Lethbridge Valley	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Loose-Wiles B Co.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
L. W. B. Co. 1st pf.	104	104	104	104
Manhattan	134	134	134	134
Miami	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Met. Petroleum Co.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
M. & St. L.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
M. St. P. & St. M.	148	148	148	148
Missouri Pacific	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	180	180	180	180
Nat. Enameling	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat. Lead	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
N. R. of Mex 2d pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	77	77	77	77
Nebraska Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Norfolk & Western	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Northern American	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Northern Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Peoples Gas	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ray Con.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Seaboard A. L.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Seaboard A. L. pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Sears Roebuck	196	196	196	196
Southern Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
S. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35
Southern Ry.	29	29	29	29
Standard Milling	30	30	30	30
Standard Milling pf	64	64	64	64
The Texas Co.	127	127	127	127
Underwood	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Union Pacific	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
United Dry Goods	100	100	100	100
United Ry. Co.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
U. S. R. Co.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
U. S. Rubber	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
U. S. Steel	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
U. S. W. & Co. Chem.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Wabash	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
West Maryland	59	59	59	59
Western Union	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Westinghouse	80	80	80	80
Woolworth	84	84	84	84

*Ex-dividend.

PRODUCTION OF ZINC IS HEAVY

WASHINGTON—Figures compiled by geological survey, from reports by all zinc smelters operating during the first six months of 1912, and from the records of bureau of statistics, show that production of spelter from domestic ore in that period was 159,052 short tons and from foreign ore 6544 short tons, a total production of 166,496 tons of primary spelter, compared with 140,104 tons for the first half of 1911 and with 146,330 tons for the last half of 1910. This production for the first half of 1912 is at the rate of over 330,000 tons a year, more than double the production of any year prior to 1904, and approximately 46,000 tons greater than the production in 1911.

The apparent consumption for the period was 169,046 short tons as compared with 145,157 tons for the last half of 1911, and 134,902 tons for the first half of 1911.

The stock of spelter held at smelters on June 30, 1912, was 6414 short tons, as against 9081 tons at the beginning of the year. This stock of spelter is in part made up of the ordinary working stocks at smelters, but also includes stocks of special grades of metal held for particular demands. The stocks are now smaller than at the close of any year since 1906.

PIG IRON PRICES CONTINUE FIRM

PHILADELPHIA—Eastern furnace interests say that while there is some recession in actual buying, prices are very firmly maintained. Owing to the greater quietness, one large eastern company which had intended to blow in additional stocks, has deferred action.

Prices are generally unchanged from last week, No. 2X foundry being still quoted \$15.75 to \$16.25, the minimum price applying to quick deliveries and the maximum to the more distant deliveries. It is stated that the tendency to hold out for near the maximum for fourth quarter delivery is becoming more pronounced. As has been the case for a week or more, some old and conservative makers refuse to sell under \$16.25 for any delivery, but their attitude is exceptional and does not represent the market.

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY OF GERMANY IS PROSPERING

Increased Use of Electricity Responsible for Growing Demand for This Class of Machinery—Greater Activity in Other Industrial Lines Noted

A feature of the present era of industrial activity in Germany is the satisfactory conditions prevailing in the electrical, steel and machinery trades. They are placed in the order named because of the degree of prosperity characterizing each. The growing demand incident to the increasing uses to which electricity is being put has placed the electrical industry in a particularly conspicuous and favorable position.

The electrification of trunk railway lines, the developments in wireless telegraphy, the improving of the water supplies of cities by the use of ozone, the extraction of nitrogen from air, etc., have all increased the consumption of electrical apparatus of various kinds.

New electrical power and light plants and electric railways were established within the last year and many of those already existing were extended. Activity displayed in certain localities in the building trade caused increased demands for electrical materials for the installation of electric light, elevators, bells, etc.

Erection of central power utility stations has been one of the most fertile fields for the sale of apparatus. A German company has been negotiating with the Grand Duchy of Gotha for the establishment of central power stations for the operation of electric narrow gauge railways throughout the entire duchy, and to supply the various communities with electric power. The plan is for the company to assume the obligation in the first four years to supply seven cities and 34 communities and in the second four years to extend the service to the remaining districts. The contract is to run for 50 years, the company to pay from 1/2 per cent to 1 per cent of the gross receipts to the government of the duchy.

In Bavaria several large central power stations have been established to utilize the mountain reservoirs, especially in the lignite districts. To prevent an open monopolization of the power plants, the governments of Prussia, Baden, Alsace-Lorraine and other states have issued regulations regarding contracts the different communities may make with the various companies.

The Prussian railways administration's experiments with electric traction on trunk lines have proved so successful that electrification of other main lines is going on. Enlargement of a power works in an important lignite district, already in progress, will result in means of supplying from this station alone the St. Paul's balance from 7 per cent to approximately 2 per cent. Northwestern's profit fell precipitately, the 7 per cent

dividend being barely covered.

How the eight large systems operating across the western section of the country fared in comparison with 1911 may be seen in the following. The figures are partly estimated and are all arrived at after estimates based on 11 months' net earnings. The table follows:

1912 1911 % Earned

Balance Balance Earned 1911

Union Pac. \$30,300,000 \$36,000,000 14.0 16.6

S. Pacific. \$25,000,000 26,000,000 9.2 9.5

St. Louis. 17,000,000 17,000,000 10.5 10.5

Pacific. 19,000,000 19,000,000 8.0 8.2

Burlington. 15,400,000 16,800,000 13.8 15.2

Northwest. 9,350,000 10,800,000 7.1 8.3

St. Paul. 12,000,000 12,000,000 2.6 2.6

Atchison. 14,000,000 16,000,000 8.3 9.2

So far as the stockholders' profits are concerned, 1912 results of roads operating west of the Mississippi river are not nearly as satisfactory as those for the 1911 fiscal year.

With the exception of Great Northern, share earnings of every large transcontinental recorded a falling off. Most serious of all, of course, was the decline in St. Paul's balance from 7 per cent to approximately 2 per cent. Northwestern's profit fell precipitately, the 7 per cent

dividend being barely covered.

How the eight large systems operating across the western section of the country fared in comparison with 1911 may be seen in the following. The figures are partly estimated and are all arrived at after estimates based on 11 months' net earnings. The table follows:

Flour—Spring patents \$5.10@5.40, winter

patents \$5.25@5.50; winter straight

\$5@5.25, Kansas \$4.50@5, winter clears

\$4.75@5, spring clears \$4.75@5.10, fancy

\$5.50.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$25@25.50,

winter bran \$25.25@27.5, red dog \$34,

middlings \$28.25@30.25, mixed feed

\$27.75@30.50, cottonseed meal \$31.50@

32.25.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 8¢c, No. 3

yellow 8¢c, steamer yellow 8½¢c, ship

2 No. 2 yellow \$8@8½¢c, No. 3 yellow

8½¢c@8¢c.

Straw—Oat \$10.50, rye \$18@19.

Beans—Spot No. 1 clipped white 68@

69c, No. 2 white 65@66c, No. 3

clipped white 64@6½¢c, ship fancy 35

lbs 64½@65c, reg 36 lbs 63½@64c, reg

34 lbs 62@63c.

Butter—Northern creamery 28@28½c,

western 28c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.95@3;

medium, choice, hand picked, \$2.85@2.95;

California, small white, \$3.10@3.15; yel-

low eyes, best, \$2.50@2.60; red kidneys,

choice, \$2.90@3.

Potatoes—Jerseys, 150-lb bag, \$2.20@

2.25; new potatoes, per bbl, \$2.75@3.

Onions—Egyptian, per bag, \$1@2;

Spanish, per crate, \$2@2.25; Norfolk, per

basket, 65@75c; eastern shore of Virginia,

per hamper, 65@75c.

Apples—New, per basket \$1@2; York

State, per crate, \$2.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$1.25@3;

muskmelons, per crate, 75¢@83; water-

melons, per 100, \$5@15; blueberries, per

qt., 8@12c; blackberries, per qt., 10

10c.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Com-

pany net quotations: Crystal dominos,

7.80c; eagle tablets, 7.35c; cubes, 5.60c;

crushed, 6.25¢c; crushed, 6.15c; XXXX

powdered, 5.50c; standard powdered fine,

5.45c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under,

540@5.65; diamond, A, 5.55c; Ontario

A, 5.15c; Empire A, 5.10c; extra C, 4.85

5.05c; yellow C, 4.70@4.80c.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices; Gran-

ulated, fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 5.45c;

granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 5.50c

5.75c.

GEORGIA-CAROLINA POWER CO.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A certificate has

been filed with the secretary of state by

the Georgia-Carolina Power Company of

North Augusta, announcing that it has

increased its capital from \$100,000 to

\$1,250,000.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

The 60,000 shares of the Cliff Mining

Company have been placed on the un-

listed sheet of the Boston stock exchange.

THINKS TERMINAL PROBLEM BIG ONE FOR THE RAILWAYS

James J. Hill Says There Will Be No Car Shortage Even With Heavy Crops to Haul During the Autumn

BURLINGTON PLANS

NEW YORK—"There will be no car shortage this fall or winter, even if crops to haul during the autumn

are heavy."

James J. Hill Says There

Will Be No Car Shortage

Even With Heavy Crops to

Haul During the Autumn

TEXAS INDUSTRIES ARE INVITING TO BRITISH CAPITAL

AUSTIN, Texas—Plans are on foot and industrial projects actually under way which call for the investment of many millions of British capital in Texas. In an industrial sense this Commonwealth is a virgin field.

In the vicinity of San Antonio a British syndicate has under construction a system of irrigation that involves an expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000. The canal system which will soon be finished will irrigate 60,000 acres of land. The second unit will add about 40,000 acres of land to this original area.

Besides the irrigation system the Pearson syndicate will establish four towns and install a number of large industrial plants, such as cotton mills, cotton oil mills and canning factories.

These same interests recently finished at El Paso one of the largest wood-working and box manufacturing plants in the United States, and are now making a survey for a railroad from El Paso to Quanah, Tex., crossing the panhandle of the state. This proposed line will be about 350 miles long and will connect with the Mexico Northwestern system at El Paso. The Mexico Northwestern has its record year before it.

"The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific," he said, "are well equipped to handle all the business that will come to them, both as to rolling stock and terminal facilities, but terminal operations are the problems which under heavy traffic conditions require the most careful consideration."

"This terminal problem is going to be the big one of the future on all the railroads of the country. Under normal traffic conditions, now, terminal facilities are inadequate. There appears to be no solution of the difficulty in sight. Decentralization will accomplish something, but will not provide an effectual solution. Look at New York city's terminal problem. It can't be solved. The necessary

relocation of the terminal is the only way out."

The syndicate is also investigating the

possibilities of constructing a large irrigation system in the upper Rio Grande border region of Texas. That will bring about the reclamation of 100,000 acres of land.

An independent railroad project of much magnitude has just been financed by English investors. It is organized under the laws of Texas under the name of the San Antonio, Rockport & Mexican Railway Company, with general offices at San Antonio. Its president E. C. Cowper-Thwaite of London, S. A. Hopkins of Boston, Mass., is vice-president. This company has in contemplation the construction of more than 1200 miles of railroad in Texas and Mexico.

Reports of the other three companies, Adams, American and United States, indicate fairly good gains in total operating receipts and operating revenues when it is considered that in them already is incorporated the only loss from traffic—those during the winter months sustained during the fiscal year. Revenue accounts of the above three companies for nine months compare with each other and corresponding period of 1911, as follows:

Total receipts Adams American U. S.

Total receipts 1912 1911 1910

1911 24,346,665 30,843,163 15,193,977

Increase 673,231 1,208,320 527,814

Op. Priv. 12,884,586 15,030,574 7,504,906

Exp. Priv. 12,744,421 14,284,252 7,245,911

Increase 146,165 17,515 59,085

Tot. op. rev. 11,330,020 17,092,739 8,416,975

Tot. op. rev. 10,818,591 16,599,927 7,948,036

Increase 312,034 492,811 485,720

Bal. for divs. \$117,165 \$101,430 \$104,424

Compared with three years ago, there has been an increase in gross earnings of \$125,788, or 32 per cent. The increase in total expenses has been \$101,400, or 38 per cent, leaving the increase in net \$27,328, or 22 per cent. Of the increase in total expenses, over one half, or \$52,747, was for maintenance and depreciation, \$38,625 was for operation, or 38 per cent, and the balance was increased.

The operations on a daily basis for the first five months of the last three years compare as follows:

1912 1911 1910 1909

Gross earnings \$24,241,065 \$480,200 \$442,596

Operations 171,201 163,495 142,297

Taxes 27,405 24,309 21,679

Maint. and deprec. 173,118 153,041 144,010

Interest 36,013 37,930 30,376

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ELECTION IN HANLEY, ANALYZED, IS NOT SO HARD ON LABORITES

Fight Is Transferred to the Crewe Division of Cheshire Where Campaign Among Railway Workers Interests

LIBERAL VACANCY

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—The result of the Hanley election, superficially, is a great blow to the Labor party. The looker-on, however, whose outlook is not obscured by political bias, may be excused for wondering if this is really the case. That the decision of the master of the Eli-bank and the Hanley Liberals has been justified, for the moment, is beyond a doubt, but as was said in the Monitor quite recently, though a chief whip does not look beyond an immediate election, the results of his decision affect the fortunes of the party in the future all the same.

The fight has now been transferred to the Crewe division of Cheshire, which the Labor party have attacked before without affecting the Liberals' hold on the constituency. The present election will be an interesting one, for a large majority of the electors are engaged in the railway works of the London & Northwestern railway, which are situated there. It will be interesting to see whether the Labor party will succeed in detaching any of those, and, if so, to what extent.

Meanwhile, the Liberals are threatened with another vacancy. Sir George Kemp is at open variance with his party on the subject of home rule, and has intimated to the executive of the Northwest Manchester Liberal Association his wish to retire. As his majority at the last election was only some 500, it is obvious that, should the Labor party determine to run a candidate, the seat is almost certain to be lost.

All this, however, is in the nature of electioneering. Behind lies the far deeper question of the effect of the present cleavage on the parties in the future. The Daily Herald, the principal organ of labor, frankly declares that the time has come when the supposed alliance between labor and liberalism must come to an end. Liberalism, financed by some of the richest men in the country, cannot possibly be given a seat in the Labor boat. The Labor party must go out and fight its battle irrespective of the conveniences of the two great historic opponents. For the future, it insists, its votes must be given purely from a Labor standpoint, for or against such measures, no matter by whom introduced, which make for or against the interests of Labor.

What the effect of this on the Liberal party will be, it is hard to say. There is joy today in the tents of the land reformers, who believe that Mr. Lloyd-George is ready to lead them into the promised land of office on the crest of a new wave of Liberal enthusiasm. Outside the ranks of this section, however, there is dissatisfaction, which no one in the House takes pains to disguise. The whips are hard pressed to get their men to the divisions, and it is probably not altogether anxiety for the comfort of the members which has induced the government to decide to adjourn at an early period, and to attempt to reestablish its authority in the interval before a general election.

The leaders of the Labor party have termed Hanley a Pyrrhic victory. If they are right, and if, for the future, there is to be open war, with three-cornered elections all over industrial England, the chance of the Unionist party has come. The Unionist party is preparing for that chance by nailing the flag of tariff reform to its mast. Yet it was that flag which, every one knows, was at the back of Mr. Balfour's retirement and it is no secret that many of the deepest thinkers in the party are of opinion that the victory will never be gained while it is flying. The leaders of the party have, however, fashioned the chief constructive plank of their platform out of this policy and what the abandonment of it would mean, in those constituencies where it has been so sedulously preached as a panacea for industrial evils of every sort, it is almost impossible to say.

NATIONAL LIFEBOAT AWARDS IN 1912 FOR GALLANT DEEDS 442

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Since the beginning of 1912 the committee of management of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution have distributed 442 awards for acts of gallantry. During the same period, on 173 occasions, lifeboats have been launched in aid of vessels in distress. When the committee met lately they voted payments amounting to £11,056 which are to be paid out to the 280 lifeboat establishments under the control of the institution.

Probably on no coast in the world is there a more efficient lifeboat service than that of the United Kingdom. This is only to be expected, seeing that Britain is the foremost maritime country of the world, and it is therefore all the

MR. BALFOUR GIVES HIS DEFINITION OF A MODERN UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Mr. Balfour, who was among the recipients of honorary degrees at the recent congregation of Sheffield university, in addressing the students spoke of the tendencies which were becoming more and more noticeable in the university of modern times.

The old days of rule of thumb, he said, had passed, and they had witnessed the advent of a period in which the most elaborate scientific training was required in order that they might keep abreast with other countries, and also that all countries might use the powers and resources they possessed to the best advantage of the human race. With the advent of this new period new functions had arisen for our great teaching centers, and he knew of no place where scientific and technical training had been more successfully developed than at Sheffield.

With regard to examinations, he expressed his opinion that while they were still necessary, the test of education lay not in enabling men to answer questions which were put to them by others, but the questions which they put to themselves. Those were the really difficult questions, which it was the function of the university to enable its students to answer satisfactorily.

SOLUTION EXPECTED OF THE PROBLEM OF RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—During the recent meeting of the educational settlement committee Mr. Sadler, vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds and a well-known authority on educational matters, made an interesting speech with regard to the vexed question of religious instruction in the public schools. At first sight, he said, secular education seemed the only way out of the deadlock, but it was far more likely that a scheme would eventually be brought forward which, while apparently giving equality of opportunity to all kinds of religious teaching, would, by not only putting all religious teaching outside school hours, but by relieving the teachers of the regular staff from responsibility for giving it, virtually secularize the schools.

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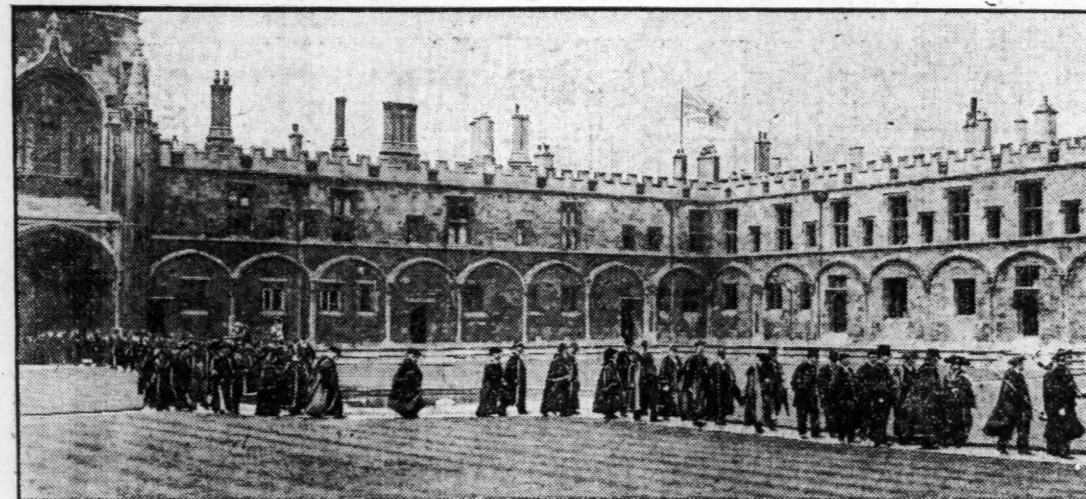
LAND RISES IN QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—A little over three acres of ground in the present town of Kinaroy, which seven or eight years ago was worth about £1 per acre, was sub-divided into 20 lots and four small portions, and was recently sold by auction for a total of £3007.

FIGURES CITED ON COTTON IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The under secretary for India has stated in the parliamentary papers, in reply to Mr. Leach, M. P., that the average area under cotton in India during the seven years of 1901-7 was about 18,000,000 acres, ranging from 14,000,000 acres in 1900-1 to 22,500,000 acres in 1906-7. In 1910-11 the area was 22,500,000 acres, and in 1911-12 a little under 20,500,000 acres. He points out also that the crop of 1911-12 was affected by the lateness of the monsoon rainfall of 1911, and its deficiency in western India.

OXFORD CITY CELEBRATES MILLENNARY



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

Mayor and corporation of Oxford, Eng., passing through Christchurch College on their way to a special service at the cathedral as part of anniversary exercises

BRITISH MUSEUM GETS GREAT ANIMALS AND SACRED PEACOCK

(Special to the Monitor)
OXFORD, Eng.—The city of Oxford has recently celebrated the millenary of its recorded history in a manner befitting its position as an ancient seat of learning. The proceedings began with the conferment by the university of honorary degrees upon the mayor and town clerk which took place in the Sheldonian theatre. A procession was then formed consisting of the mayor and corporation of Oxford, the lord mayor and sheriffs of London, several provincial mayors, the vice-chancellor and many prominent members of the university, who walked to Christ-church where a special service was held in the cathedral.

One of these is a three-horned dino-saur, known as such by the three horn cores found on the skull, which probably supported horns like those of the ox. The skull is one of the largest known; it is over six feet long and of a curious shape, the jaws terminating in a sort of beak. The whole skeleton measured, when reconstructed, 20 feet in length. This specimen was procured for the museum by Dr. Charles Sternberg, who started four years ago on an expedition to secure it.

The other two specimens secured by the museum are casts of bones, which, judging by analogy from other known skeletons of this extinct species, must have belonged to animals also of enormous size. The whole of the skeleton from which the cast of one of these bones taken, is in the Natural History Museum in New York.

The metal statue of the sacred peacock of the Yezidis, a people found in Kurdistan, Armenia and the Caucasus, recently received at the museum was a specimen which belonged to Imre Schwager in Delhi and which was seen by the King and Queen during their visit to India. It interested them very much indeed, and Mr. Schwager has now presented it to the British Museum as a memento of the durbar.

The bird, which is about two feet high, stands erect on both feet, with its tail outspread, and in the center of the tail is a veiled figure, possibly symbolic of the deity of the Yezidis, surrounded by grotesque figures, and the whole group bordered by decorative writing. At the base of the tail is a hunting scene. Certain differences in color and workmanship in the body and tail of the bird, would point to their being of different periods and it is possible that the figure was originally made in Persia, captured by the Yezidis and adorned by them for use as a religious symbol.

The sacred bird, which is believed to be the only specimen of its kind in any European collection, is to be exhibited first in the Chinese section of the museum.

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THE HOME FORUM

LOWELL AS A TEACHER

At an anniversary celebration in as a teacher. His business was to develop the love of culture in his boys, and the firstlings of his muse to his mission in England, where he did so great a work in establishing at the court of St. James a better understanding of the culture and high ideal of America. His poems and his critical essays, the influence of his "Biglow Papers," and finally his ambassadorship at Madrid and London were all fully set forth by speakers on this occasion. At the close Barrett Wendell, himself since then a mentor of youth at his alma mater, told Lowell that he regretted the omission of any account of Lowell as a teacher. "For," he said, "you will always be, to me chiefly the most inspiring teacher I ever had." The master's face lighted with the old quizzical smile and with all the old urbanity, which had so especially stamped his intercourse with his students, he said, "I'm glad you said that. I've been wondering if I hadn't wasted half my life."

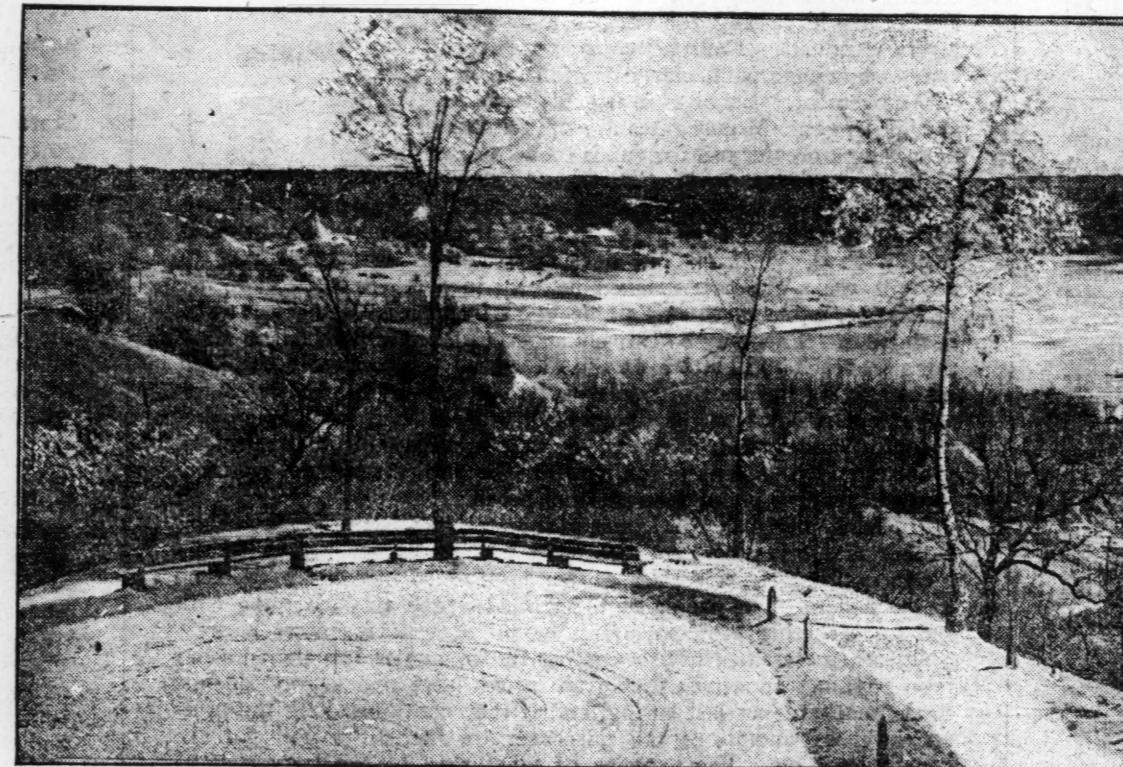
Barrett Wendell tells this incident at the close of his brief account of Lowell as a teacher. He found him especially marked among the professional throng for his attitude toward the undergraduate. The boys in his classes were always welcome visitors at Elmwood, and there appeared to be established an intimacy of relation which existed with no other instructor, so Mr. Wendell says.

At the time each boy thought this kindness was a mark of some personal leaning toward him, and was rather touched, a few years later, to meet Mr. Lowell in London and find himself forgotten. But thinking it over Mr. Wendell saw that this generous giving of himself in this friendly fashion to students was not a mere whim of the moment, but really the most earnest work that Lowell did

You will confer the greatest benefits on your city, not by raising its roofs but by exalting its souls. For it is better that great souls should live in small habitations than that abject slaves should burrow in great houses. For cities are made good habitations by the sentiments of those who live in them, not by wood or stone.—Epictetus.

Looks like everything in the world comes right if we jes' wait long enough.—Mrs. Wiggs.

PLAIN LIVING OF GREAT FOLK IN PAST



VIEW FROM INDIAN MOUNDS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

In the foreground and at the left of this picture are seen examples of the famous Indian mounds, which in various parts of the United States have interested ethnologists greatly. The mounds are variously explained, but it is probable that they had some religious im-

port and are reminders that the original inhabitants of the land were, as were many primitive folk, deeply impressed by the wonders of creation all around them and had inward glimpses of the unseen power which called all things into being. The Indians of North America appear to have had a monotheistic sense for all their attribution of power to various other influences. "The Great Spirit" for them was mighty and kind, but it was their wrong doing which drew His indignation. The Indians were in many instances ready to hear the preaching of the white men of the one-ness of God.

It is difficult for civilized folk to recognize intelligence and power of understanding in people who live in a fashion which seems uncivilized, yet it is probable that the great seers and prophets of the Bible, and the people who listened to their teachings with the same reverent awe that civilized man feels, lived in a way in which modern society would consider barbarous. The wigwam life of the Indians may not have been very different from that of the Israelites during their wilderness sojournings; yet this was the very time when the Ten Commandments, which base all modern governments, were entrusted to this poor and homeless people. That their knowledge of the one God was beyond that of other people is proved by the fruits of their sowing, and it is not wise to assume that any people or individual is ignorant and without light merely because the ways of living are different from one's own.

This makes the reading of a book by James extremely fascinating to any one who has patience to puzzle it all out—the meaning of allusions to people we have not yet seen or the probable amount of self-revelation there may be in any statements of a speaker. For just as in real life we rarely say all we think, just so the characters on Henry James' pages withhold what they please and the author never gives the reader the unfair advantage of knowing what the speaker is really thinking about. It is this process which brings that exquisite air of reserve to his pages and which makes him seem stilted to people who like a novelist to force the confidence of all his folk and then blare their secrets forth to the world.

All this gives to those accustomed to the conventional style of fiction an impression that Henry James is artificial, but is he not really less artificial than writers who assume to know everything their characters think? Henry James is a very serious writer, too, and not the mere recorder of drawing room chat that he may sometimes seem. His book on the sale of English paintings, lately cited on this page, would seem at first to have a moral only for those who deal in Gainsboroughs and Lawrences and Reynolds and dollars by the tens of thousands. But he who has only one dollar to invest in his pleasures may draw the very same moral: namely, that to sacrifice what is best in order to indulge what is extremely bad citizenship. And so instead of frittering our dollar away we devote it to some service which shall bring a higher pleasure to ourselves and to the world as well. For in the arithmetic of the ethics of life a dollar may equal a million as a test of he is, have thought of today?

All of which goes to show that we proceed forth from the Father, and are

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

ONE left the sea at an early hour for a tramp to the railway station. Stepping from the piazza where a few lingering honeysuckle blooms breathed a fragrant farewell, one stopped before a

anazing beauty.

The sky was thickly clouded after a day and night of rain and lower edges of the well hung scudding, as it seemed, almost over the surface of the ocean. But behind those shredding masses the light was declared. The mist and cloud world was irradiated with white that burned to an edge of sharp silver on the very horizon line, broadening into a heart of light. Such a study in grays and whites and silver tones could not have been better composed by a Whistler and Whistler, one remembers, admitted that "Nature's creeping up." The marsh lay flat and green, the tide was high and abundant. The broad marsh rivers were all of the same calm gray of the nearer ocean reaches, but the shallower pools and splashes of water on the face of the marsh all caught mysteriously the glint of the far-off silver. The wooded edges of the marsh, where low brush with a few sentinel sycamore trees crowd eagerly, were green with the brilliancy and delicate variation of vegetation after rain and under gray skies.

Talents and Virtues

It is with talents as with virtues: One must love them for their own sake or renounce them entirely. And neither of them is acknowledged nor rewarded, except when their possessor can practise them unseen.—Goethe (Carlyle tr.).

A bird sang close at hand, and the honeysuckle crossed the damp salty freshness with its aromatic tang. Further north a headland jutting into the gray sea broke it into leaping white that increasingly brightened as the sun's rule was confirmed.

Then down the long lane where the bushes almost meet and the wild roses still linger here and there and Queen Anne's lace already is spread to bleach for August's finery, one stepped, glad of the deep, cool shadows in the drenched woods, recalling summer ardors. Here were meadows with the purple flash of jay weed appearing among the hedge tangle, and a tiny brook underran in a ravine where a tall blue water plant stood in ranks which one longs to know by name—not an iris.

And then came the train and the woods flashing by. The birches are white and clean after the drenching, and the whole leafage of the world is splendidly lush and green. Suddenly emerging on another stretch of marsh, one is whirled by patches of water that are now a tender gold among the green, for the sun is half an hour older. The curtain along the east is lifted higher, the white sky behind is brighter, the wind is crisping the breakers to sharper light, but the tone of all the wide waters is still of the same unimaginable gray.

Now come the country fields, where white lilies ripen and the tansy glows like burnished brass. The sky is flush of the chicory weed is here, doubly the child of the sky from its heaven's own blue and its stary spars.

And now it is the city, with domes and towers vague in the smoke and mist, and a waste of iron tracks lies each side instead of the rejoicing fields. But each is a highway to the open world.

TRUE BIRTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRUE BIRTH

Jesus said: "Marvel not that I

hold safe in His mental grasp of love and wisdom. All being members of this one slide, so the spiritual universe reflects the conscious identity of God's thoughts. Nicodemus had inquired how this new birth could be possible; and Jesus answered: "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he

cannot enter into the kingdom of God." Water was a constant metaphor on the lips of Jesus. Its scarcity in the east and its consequent great value is everywhere elaborated in Scriptural writing, both in the New and in the Old Testament. It was symbolic of the actual sustenance of man, and hence became identical with that which was vital and imperative.

Of the spiritual law or truth which it was Jesus' mission to bring to the understanding of men he said: "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him, shall never thirst," and it was in this sense he used "water" in his explanation to Nicodemus. "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." Water is the most perfect metaphor on the lips of Jesus. Its scarcity in the east and its consequent great value is everywhere elaborated in Scriptural writing, both in the New and in the Old Testament. It was symbolic of the actual sustenance of man, and hence became identical with that which was vital and imperative.

It has not always been clear to the student just how this rebirth, void of the flesh, since that profiteth nothing, could be compassed, because he has not understood the real nature of God or of himself, and has had no foundation or premise upon which to evolve any reasonable conclusion.

The understanding of God as all intelligence and wisdom, creating and governing man and the universe through His own volition, necessarily defines God as Mind and man as His reflection or mental expression. To pass from his sense of a fleshy and individual selfhood, separate and self-sustained, into a sense of his spiritual and mental life in God is his rebirth, and his obedience to this Scriptural command. Into his Father's hands he commends his all through this transition, establishes his inviolate unity with God, and literally lives and moves and has his being in this new life of Soul. For we, like the Christ, are held safe in His mental grasp of love and wisdom. All being members of this one slide, so the spiritual universe reflects the conscious identity of God's thoughts. Hence the justice and harmony and love of God, permeating His every expression with beauty and goodness, holding every divine idea in His mental protection, manifesting His omnipotence and omniscience.

Father. Like a stereopticon picture that reflects the identity of the lantern slide, so the spiritual universe reflects the conscious identity of God's thoughts.

The understanding of this perfect mental estate of man is given by Christian Science, which enables its student in the ratio of his understanding to dominate over the flesh which demeans him.

Jesus resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of

sense for the ideas of "Soul" (Science and Health p. 269). "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth: So is every one that is born of the Spirit." That is, the real spiritual man is as incorporeal, unfettered, as free and ethereal as the wind. In line with this the students of Christian Science over the allness of God, recognizing His consciousness as the alone support of all reality. Without His conscious volition no thought exists, and His thoughts are as the Mind conceiving them.

Hence the unreality of imperfect thought or its products, sin and sickness, and their easy exchange for that which is true and real.

Throughout Jesus' teaching it is very evident that he exposed that which was deceptive and untrue, and illustrated his treatment in its destruction. In the assortment of the good and bad fish; the sheep and the goats; the wheat and the tares; the son and the servant; in the uprooting of every plant which his heavenly Father had not planted, he illustrated and emphasized the eternal nature of good and the unreality of that which was not good.

To root up, "to cast out," to burn, all are indicative of destruction. But reality is immutable. Its Principle is its life, and one might as easily attempt to change the multiple of two from four to five, as comparatively to touch the divine esse of any reality.

Seeing this is to see the substantiality and power of that which is mental and spiritual. The mental erasure of that which is false—sin, sickness and their concomitants—or the new birth, becomes conceivable. The lack of divine support for the evil that seem to confront man privileges him to question their sustenance through any medium. If God is All and they do not proceed from His consciousness, they are necessarily without support, and must dissolve from the consciousness that is at one with the

divine esse of any reality.

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With
Key to the
Scriptures

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YOSEMITE FALLS SEEN BY MOONLIGHT

JOHN MUIR has written some remarkable descriptions of the Yosemite, and tells in his book, "The Yosemite," of his adventure when watching the falls by moonlight. He says:

A wild scene is made by the moon as it appears through the edge of the Yosemite fall when one is behind it. Once after enjoying the night song of the waters and watching the formation of the colored bow as the moon came around the domes and sent her beams into the wild uproar I ventured out on the narrow bench that extends back of the fall from Fern Lodge and began to admire the dim veiled grandeur of the view.

I could see the fine gauzy threads of the fall's filmy border by having the light in front, and, wishing to look at the moon through the meshes of some of the denser portions of the fall, I ventured to creep further behind it while it was gently wind swayed without taking sufficient thought about the

I do believe
The world is a forged thing, and
hath not got
The tide of God upon it. It will not
pass
In heaven I tell ye.

Bailey's "Festus."

consequences of its swaying back to its natural position after the wind pressure should be removed. The effect was enchanting, fine savage music sounding above, beneath, around me, while the moon, apparently in the very midst of the rushing waters, seemed to be struggling to keep her place on account of the ever varying form and density of the water masses through which she was seen, now darkly veiled or eclipsed by a rush of thick-headed comets, now flashing out through openings between their tails.

I was in fairyland between the dark wall and the wild throng of illumined waters, but suffered sudden disenchantment, for "in an instant all was dark." Down came a dash of spent comets, thin and harmless looking in the distance, but they felt desperately solid and stony when they struck my shoulders, like a mixture of spray and gravel and big hailstones.

Instinctively dropping to my knees, I gripped an angle of the rock, curled up like a young fern frond with my face pressed against my breast, and in this attitude submitted as best I could to my thundering bath. The heavier masses seemed to strike like cobblestones and there was a confused noise of many waters about my ears—hissing, gurgling, clashing sounds that were not heard as music. . . . Would the column be swayed a few inches away from the wall or would it come yet closer? . . . It was moved gently still be produced from the heat of the forward, the pounding ceased and I was sun, even when all our natural stores of once more visited by glimpses of the solid and liquid fuels are exhausted."—Youth's Companion.

ONE of the advantages of the new Diesel oil engine lies in its ability to produce power by burning not only the cheapest grades of natural mineral oil and the by-products of coal distillation and coke plants, tar and creosote oil, but also vegetable and animal oils. Indeed, it can use peanut oil almost as effectively as mineral oil. The use of fat oils from vegetable sources for fuel will, it is predicted, promote industrial development in regions where the cost of coal is prohibitive—in northern Africa, for example, and in many parts of our own country. Doctor Diesel, the inventor of the engine, declares that those oils will make it certain that motive power can still be produced from the heat of the engine, even when all our natural stores of solid and liquid fuels are exhausted.

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TODAY'S PUZZLE
To a slight noise add a firearm and have a child's toy.
To a liquid add a mouth and have a natural phenomenon.
To metal letters add a penman and have a machine.

ANSWER TO NUMERICAL ENIGMA
Mar, day, rod, dromedary.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, July 27, 1912

Higher Rates for Luxuries Idea

THOSE who have been following the hearings of the arbitration commission at Manhattan beach, and who have thus become somewhat familiar with the attitude of railroad managers toward the demand of employees for increased pay, find no difficulty in understanding the situation as it has been presented by representatives of the common carriers. The law as it stands now, or as it is interpreted and administered by the interstate commerce commission, permits of no increase in freight rates. The present rates, so railroad managers claim, are barely sufficient to meet fixed charges and running expenses, and to provide reasonable dividends for the owners of or investors in the lines. On the other hand, it is at least tacitly recognized that the employees as well as the railroads themselves are operating on too narrow a margin. However, because of the limitations placed on freight-carrying charges, it is held by the railroad officials, the revenues of the roads are kept at too low a stage to warrant, or even permit, any advance in wages to the workers.

Representative Roberts, after observing and considering the situation, now comes forward with a proposition for a solution of the problem. It is put in the form of a preamble and resolution. The former takes cognizance of the fact that, because of the high cost of living, certain classes of railroad employees have demanded increased wages, and of the other fact that these demands have been largely refused by the officials of the railroads on the ground that the earnings of the roads do not warrant any increase in the cost of operation. In view of this he moves, after the established manner, to instruct the interstate commerce commission to institute a thorough investigation of the freight rates charged by common carriers on all articles commonly classed as luxuries, with a view of subsequently raising the rates on such articles to a point where the earnings of the common carriers will allow the payment of a just and equitable wage to their employees.

This is simply an application to railroad freight rates of the principle which, in theory at least, and largely in practice, obtains in the framing of the tariff on imports. What Representative Roberts has in view is an increase in freight rates that will not, in turn, lead to a rise in the price of those things commonly called necessities, thereby compelling the wage-earner, who is the chief consumer, to meet most of the cost of the advance. He would, in other words, place the tax on things that are not essential to the wage earner. He would make those who seek and enjoy and can afford luxuries indemnify the railroads for such increase in their expenses as higher wages would make necessary.

Whether the things that might be properly classed as luxuries constitute a sufficient portion of the freight traffic of the railroads to yield, by an increase in the rates, the needed additional revenue, is something the interstate commerce commission can readily determine. Pending this information, no steps can be taken toward putting Representative Roberts' idea into practical operation. It may be said at this stage, however, that it has the merit of originality, and, so far as may be seen now, the additional merit of fairness, since it apparently aims to transfer a portion of the burden from overloaded shoulders to those that are running light.

Now for the Billboard Man's Side

EVERYBODY and everybody's business is entitled to the square deal. This proposition must be accepted unqualifiedly and unconditionally if there is going to be such a thing as equal justice for all. It is pretty difficult for lovers of the beautiful who see the landscape marred by advertising signs to imagine how the billboard man can set up any defense worthy of attention; yet one of the principal billboard men of the country—one who has erected billboards that, if placed end to end, would make a continuous fence twelve feet high stretching all the way from New York city to Salt Lake City—has been interviewed, and has succeeded in putting his case in an interesting way, especially from the commercial standpoint. He shows that his business has become important, in the sense that he employs 1200 men. Many of these are graduates of art schools; not a few of them have become newspaper and book illustrators.

His business, he asserts, stimulates newspaper and magazine advertising. It does not take the place of either. The billboard has tempted many to begin advertising. After experimenting with the billboard, and finding that publicity pays, the billboard patrons soon go into the newspapers and magazines. Because the billboards are feeders for the advertising columns of the newspapers, and because the newspapers have come to recognize this fact, he claims, the newspapers that formerly fought the billboards "on the civic federation and city beautiful plan," have changed their attitude. In this, however, we believe he is mistaken. At least, we are not aware that a single reputable newspaper in the United States favors the billboard in city or country, and the billboard man's effort to commit newspaper sentiment to his business in this way is very likely to be generally called in question by the leading journals of the land.

He is on safer ground when he says that the advertising sign brings welcome and needed revenue to owners of barns, sheds, fences and lands lying contiguous to railroads and thoroughfares. His firm, he says, pays over \$200,000 a year for space in one western city alone. To interfere with his business would doubtless mean loss to many who are now profiting by it. But the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number must be considered. The billboard is defacing American cities and towns and villages, which is bad enough, but it is also disfiguring nature, which is worst still. Beyond this, much of its advertising is of questionable effect on the public thought and morals. The elimination of the system in its entirety might work what would seemly be hardship to some, but human progress never pauses for this reason. The general welfare, and this includes popular comfort, popular education and popular taste, must always be given first consideration.

THE latest alarm has been sounded against soap. The hope was that soap, somehow or other, might slip through.

MIDSUMMER seldom if ever has witnessed trade so active as at the present time. Confidence has, in large measure, returned. Profits are increasing for various manufacturers' products. Railroad traffic continues heavy, showing a particularly large merchandise movement. Labor is in urgent demand at high wages. Money rates are tightening, indicating a greater use for funds on account of larger business needs. These and other developments plainly show that the industrial situation in this country is improving. Conditions in other countries are not so uniformly good. There is an uneasiness abroad that is difficult to account for. There is marked activity in some lines of industry in Europe, while there exists a feeling of unrest inducing a lack of confidence. This may be entirely superficial, but it would be a good thing to reach the bottom of the difficulty. Undoubtedly the high cost of living has much to do with it. Increasing expenditures for armament are not to the liking of taxpayers who have long been groaning under their burden. A determination on their part to prevent added expenses for warfare in future may do wonders toward bringing about international peace.

Rising prices in this country for steel products, copper, wool, leather and other commodities have brought larger profits to the producers, but the advances cannot be said to be wholly welcome to the public. The people of the United States are struggling with the cost-of-living problem and it would be welcome news to hear of certain necessities of life costing the consumer less than he has been paying. It is true that grain prices have had a good decline in the market since last spring, and if they continue along the present level of quotations the purchaser of foodstuffs will get the benefit later on. The promise of what may be the largest crops ever harvested is certainly encouraging to bread earners. Fruit likewise is abundant. This is the month of crop scares and from now until harvest it is not well to take too seriously the reports concerning deterioration. The final outturn may not be so great as has been indicated, but there is little doubt now that the aggregate yield will be most abundant. This will mean heavy traffic for the railroads and a continued large volume of business for the rail mills and equipment companies. But, best of all, it will assure continuance of good times for the people as a whole.

Peru's Presidential Puzzle

SINCE the fracas of the presidential elections a few weeks ago, the talk of the continuance of the present administration as the only plausible way out of the dilemma has become more definite. Don Augusto Leguia has repeatedly affirmed his determination not to let himself be inveigled by either siasions or circumstances to prolong his mandate beyond Sept. 24, 1912, when the law says he must step down from the presidential chair and cannot be reelected President or elected Vice-President until after a lapse equal to the term of office, that is, four years. But doubts have nevertheless found expression at various times in various Peruvian papers and the South American press generally. And these doubts, judging from leading press comment, appear in a measure justified by the latest developments brought out in the deliberations of the deputies making up the government party.

According to these reports there is an inclination among them to regard the elections as definitely fallen through and to come to terms on one of two ways of breaking the deadlock: the election of a President by congressional vote, or the prorogation of the term of the present incumbent. What makes this development of unusual significance is the authorship of the move. It comes from no less a person than Don Roberto Leguia, president of the House of Deputies and brother of his excellency. Those who in the latter's protestations of being irrevocably resolved to step down at the end of his legal term thought to discern an emphasis that did not ring quite true, now point to this proposal by his brother as removing all doubt. Nor would it make the slightest difference whether the House was asked to elect a President or to extend the term of the administration. If the House can be made subservient enough to the wishes of the presidential entourage and interests to brush aside the constitution, the provisions of which leave absolutely no doubt on the subject, the form in which this is done is of no account.

In effect, it is a coup d'état, and the press wonders if they will dare. So far, nothing definite has been concerted, as many of the deputies of the government wing are wavering. This is natural, since a perpetuation of power such as proposed by Don Roberto for his brother is utterly without precedent in the history of the republic of Peru, though many a President, beginning with the great Bolívar himself, had entertained that same ambition. And as for the temper of the Peruvian people, and its stand on governmental pressure, there is the lesson of these very elections of a few weeks ago, a lesson simple enough to have been learned from the Pacific to the Amazon.

AT WASHINGTON the other night, a caucus of House Democrats decided, in effect, to oppose all appropriations for dreadnought battleship construction this year. The vote stood 70 to 62. There were 100 absences, but it does not necessarily follow that if there had been a full attendance the result would have been different. Charity dictates the assumption that it might have been, or it does not seem altogether credible that a majority of the full Democratic representation in the House would be guilty of making what seems so much like a blunder on the eve of a presidential election. Only a couple of weeks ago the Democratic party, assembled in national convention at Baltimore, placed this plank in its platform:

The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe doctrine, and was sponsor for the new navy, will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well proportioned navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

The action of the House caucus, therefore, is stultifying. It seems truly to discredit Democratic promises and Democratic patriotism. The temper of the thoughtful Democratic press of the country is expressed to that effect. The caucus action, in short, seems to be defended in no responsible quarter.

The better thought of the nation and of the world is adverse to armament of every description, as the better thought of the nation and of the world is for peace. Intelligent people everywhere, however, are conscious of the existence of conditions which at pres-

The Business Situation

ent compel toleration of naval and military extension for precautionary reasons. Whatever may be thought of the moral soundness of such a view, the position taken only this week by Mr. Asquith, the British premier, that great navies are maintained for insurance rather than aggression, will be generally accepted among people of conservative leanings. The United States does not want war any more than England or Germany wants it. The United States is not seeking misunderstandings or disputes with the other powers. It is an advocate, and a sincere advocate, of universal peace. But to be of value to the cause of peace it must be worthy of consideration in the councils of peace. It must be in a position to command respect. It must stand well among its sister nations to be able to influence them for good.

The policy to which the Democratic caucus at Washington would commit the country would degrade it in the esteem of all the other powers. It would impair its usefulness. It would even imperil its tranquillity. It is a policy to which even peace-loving Americans can hardly subscribe. We believe it should be reversed without delay.

FOR FOUR days next week Madison, Wis., will be the mecca toward which lovers of truth and freedom in journalism will travel either in person or in thought. Under the auspices of the Wisconsin State University and at the invitation of journalists of the state, a national conference of newspaper and magazine editors and publishers has been called, original in its scope, unmuzzled in its utterance, and prophetic in its import. Men and women joined in the call and will share in the discussions. So, also, did representatives of all factions of all political parties. Various sides of mooted questions are to be formally discussed and informally debated.

But the crucial topic, because supreme in its practical bearings on contemporary journalistic practise, is to be this: "Are newspaper and magazine writers free to tell the truth? If not, why not, and what can be done about it?" This probe goes far. It challenges the fulness and fairness of the supply of news sent forth by the great news-collecting and news-distributing agencies, the incorruptibility and fairmindedness of managing editors and city editors determining policies of publicity within their purview, and the liberty of writers who formulate editorial opinion. Choice of this particular phase of the professional problem for emphasis at this time implies one of two things, either that there is a suspicion prevalent in the public thought that sources of news and opinion too often are far from impartial and candid, or that workers within the profession in many cases work in semi-bondage and, knowing it and desiring liberty, are now in revolt. Both inferences are natural. The frank disclosures of this conference may show whether they are justified.

That such a conference should assemble is in itself epoch-making. Journalism needs the process of self-criticism and square facing of ethical and technical issues peculiar to it as a calling, which its present lack of a code and its present looseness of professional organization and exemption from social control make impossible. Quite as significant as the conference itself is the shelter and endorsement given to it by a university that is leading the way in providing specific training for journalists, and that conceives it to be part of its institutional duty to coordinate all activities of society that are educational in aim and method.

IF MISS HELEN GOULD had supposed that her kindly epistolary challenge of the justice of a western clergyman's recent comment upon unmarried women ever would be made public it is perhaps not likely that the letter would have been mailed, if written. For of all the habitual dispensers of money to deserving causes that America boasts among its multi-millionaires she is the least inclined to seek or to tolerate publicity. Journalists who "nail their ears to keyholes" obedient to editors minus conscience and taste, occasionally force her into the limelight. But usually she insists upon and secures privacy. So much for the writer. Now as to the letter itself. It is kindly and it is sensible. No contempt for "mere man" is revealed; rather, it is frankly admitted that her unmarried state is due to failure to find a "suitable helpmate" and not to any sex antipathy or to any desire to exercise to the full her exceptional "economic independence."

Miss Gould, we think, is quite right. Exile of bachelors and spinsters from society would be foolish. Saner far are those persons, whether rich or poor, powerful or insignificant, who are busy discovering how far refusal to marry, to form families, and to conserve a basic institution of society is due to altered economic conditions and how far to altering ideals as to woman's status if married. The social evolution which has led to law that permits Miss Gould to dispense her fortune as she pleases represents a marked change of viewpoint as to woman's liberty in relation to property. What many men forget is, that a corresponding evolution is under way altering and increasing the liberty of woman with respect to herself as well as to her belongings. She is raising the standard of conditions on which she will consent to be wife and mother, widening the area of her interests and duties, taking town, city and nation into the range of her disciplined inquisitiveness, and forcing the man who would treat her as a dependent to meet her as comrade.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of Melon day will be celebrated at Rocky Ford, Col., on Sept. 3. In this connection it might be well to recall the saying, attributed to one alleged to be in possession of the facts, that if all the melons sold for Rocky Ford's annually were brought to that place the town and surrounding country would be buried under them twenty feet deep.

It is pleasant to hear the state of Washington boasting of its success in cultivating the potato. It will be pleasanter if the state of Washington can bring potatoes within the reach of the plain people once more.

IN VIEW of the pertinacity of the movement for the judicial recall, it will seem to some an appropriate thing that a recent appointee to the United States bench should be named Dodge.

IT WILL be interesting to note, as we go along, in what manner Cincinnati culture is influencing the Boston public schools.

Spinsters from the Spinsters' Viewpoint